

NATURE'S ASSISTANT

TO THE

RESTORATION OF HEALTH

PART I.

ADDRESSED TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH THE

Scurvy
Leprosy

Disorders after the Small Pox
Obstructions peculiar to Females

Phlegm
Gout

WITH A SAFE METHOD OF

CURING SORE BREASTS WITHOUT CUTTING

PART II. RECOMMENDS

PROPER APPLICATION

Sprains
Bruises

Rheumatic Pains
Old Sores and Ulcers

AND FOR

EXTRACTING THORNS AND SPLINTERS

PART III. CONTAINS

A short Treatise on the Venereal Disease

SHOWING

THE DANGER OF MERCURY

AND RECOMMENDING A

SAFE, EASY, AND PROPER MODE OF TREATMENT

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

An Essay on Gleets, Seminal Weakness

AND THE

DESTRUCTIVE HABIT OF SELF POLLUTION

BY J. HODSON, M.D.

LONDON: Published by J. Matthews, Strand, and all other
bookfellers in Great Britain.

(PRICE ONE SHILLING)

at No. 19, HATTON-GARDEN; where
with apartments if required.

Especially in the Vegetable Syrup, attend
the following directions:

The Parisian Vegetable Syrup is in oval tin bottles, sealed with
wax, the impression J. H. in a cypher. — Larger bottles, safely packed
in a box, for sending into the country, to be had only at the
Doctor's house. — N. B. A Guinea may be inclosed in a letter by
post, for which (if post-paid) one of these boxes will be re-
turned by the carrier desired.

The public having been indulged for five years with these favou-
rable medicines, at a price much inferior to their intrinsic value, as
well as inadequate to the expence and trouble of preparing; and
government having now laid an additional duty upon newspapers and
advertisements, whereby the expence of making every useful article
universally known is greatly increased:

Dr. Hodson finds himself under the necessity of making a propor-
tionate advance in the price; he therefore gives this notice: That
from the first day of January, 1790, each of these medicines will be
sold at 10s. 6d. a bottle.

The Imperial Oil is in square glass bottles, with IMPERIAL OIL,
PREPARED BY DR. HODSON, LONDON, moulded thereon. Each
bottle sealed with the cypher J. H. in red wax. Price 2s. 8d.

The Egyptian Balsam is now put in larger pots than formerly, and
the price raised to 2s. 6d.

Sold by Mrs. Randal, Royal Exchange; Mr. Wade, Fleet-street;
Mr. Matthews, Strand. — Persons in the country wishing to have the
medicines immediately from the Doctor, by sending to him at No.
29, Hatton-Garden, and inclosing the money for any number of
bottles they think proper, (and 1s. more for a box) will have them
sent by such carrier as they shall appoint. — Letters for advice, post
paid, answered on Thursdays; which letters (if not accompanied
with a proportionate order for medicines) are now required to inclose
Half a Guinea; and on a personal consultation Dr. Hodson expects
the compliment of one Guinea.

For the sake of the poor, advice gratis to those who apply
personally on Mondays.

TO
CHARLES COLLIGNON, M.D.
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the following pages were written with an intent to recommend a few secret prescriptions, yet it is presumed, that there is not any assertion made but what is founded upon Reason, as well as upon that firm basis of Medical Knowledge—*Practical Experience*. And when I take the liberty of prefixing your name thereto, it is not on a supposition that the work particularly merits your sanction; but purely to testify my acknowledgements for the improvement I received under your instructions, and publicly to express my obligations for the polite care and attention which you shew to the advancement of your pupils in general.

As a thorough anatomical knowledge of the human body, is the only sure foundation whereon to raise our hopes of success in medical pursuits; so the assiduity with which you endeavour to infill into the minds of your pupils just and clear ideas of this important doctrine, and to free them from the mazy labyrinths in which they get bewildered, from the variety of opinions which appear in the publications of the more antient writers on this subject, must ever be gratefully remembered by all those students who have received the benefit of your instructions, and particularly by him who begs to subscribe himself,

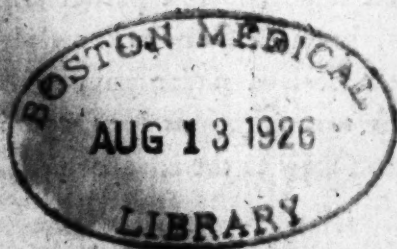
Your truly obedient and obliged

Humble Servant,

J. HODSON.

London, August, 1785.

1. Mr. 182



To

To the READER.

THE catalogue of public medicines is already so large, that one would suppose it almost impossible for any thing new to be added thereto, did not every day's experience convince us that the Faculty have not yet arrived to that great degree of perfection in the healing art, as to have discovered remedies for all the complaints and disorders incident to the human frame.—A news-paper is now become the chief vehicle for giving information to the afflicted, where they may apply for relief in sickness, lameness, "or any other calamity which may happen to the body;" and every humane person, who is possessed of a remedy for any particular complaint, thinks it his duty to make known to the world, that he will supply the afflicted with his remedy at a moderate profit.

Never, perhaps, was there an age, wherein the preparers and venders of medicines were so numerous as at present; the press daily teems with their productions; the newspapers are crowded with their lists of cures; and we are perpetually hearing of some grateful person who is sending forth his thanks in print, for having been restored to health from a dangerous disease, and miraculously rescued from the jaws of death, by syrups, tinctures, powders, drops and balsams, prepared by these advertisers. Their essays, treatises and dissertations, on the various diseases incident to mankind, have been purchased with avidity, and read with attention; they have impressed on the minds of the readers a favourable opinion of the compositions they recommend; and, by explaining the peculiar ease with which they may be taken, and the very great probability of their performing an effectual cure, they have established an extensive sale for their articles, and are at this time held by many in the highest esteem, as the universal dispensers of health and long life.

There is, on the contrary, a number of persons with whom a prejudice against these medicines hath taken root, and who exclaim against the inventors of them in the most vehement manner, and vilify both them and their medicines with names the most opprobrious and undeserved. And why?—Merely because they are *advertised*. Are their virtues lessened by this means? Does an advertisement in a public news-paper render the medicine less efficacious or valuable? In the eye of reason it should seem otherwise;

the assertions of our adversaries may be credited, one single advertisement subverts the whole mass of ingredients, destroys the very nature of the composition, and takes away all its power.

Yet what is there in a news-paper that should occasion this mighty disgrace? They were at first, indeed, merely conveyancers of *political* information—disclosing the secrets of ministerial councils, and presaging to the public a future peace or war; but their plan has since been materially altered and improved; they are now become the vehicles of general information; and there is scarcely any article in life, of which we stand in need, but what an advertisement will more easily procure, than any other means we can devise.—People are thoroughly convinced of this advantage, and hence it is that advertisements are so numerous in all our news-papers: They form a considerable part of their contents, and to men of business are certainly the most valuable. The *Merchant*, by this means, knows the departure, voyages and arrivals of his vessels; the *Sportsman* is presented with an account of the country races, as also with the sales of horses and their pedigrees; the *Farmer* sees the state of the harvest through the kingdom, and reads of the improvements in husbandry; and the *Tradesman* has a variety of information, which at once pleases and instructs him. Nor are the *Ladies* exempt from deriving advantages from a news-paper. In that they trace the progress of fashion through all its various windings, learn who appeared the most brilliant at the ball or in the drawing-room, see when all the places of diversion open and shut, are informed who sells the most valuable perfumes, and read a long list of births and marriages; whilst the *Human Christian*, whose heart melts at the woes of his fellow mortals, may find from reading the news-papers, an ample field for exercising that greatest of all christian virtues—Charity!

And yet shall it be reckoned a crime, if the old or feeble invalid, whose infirmities confine him from the busy world, but who is still desirous of knowing how affairs go on, and *therefore reads the News*; shall it be reckoned a crime if in the same paper that he reads for amusement, he reads also how he may be relieved from his affliction? The proprietors of many medicines have no resource but this. The entrance to every other path is shut against them; they are therefore the last persons that we should speak against for following this serviceable method.

The cures done by the faculty are such as must excite wonder and gratitude of all who have been witnesses to them; but did there yet remain one single disorder which *they* cannot cure, a medicine calculated to remove such complaint, and *which is able to remove it*, is certainly deserving of public protection and encouragement.

And does not every day present us with the indisputable testimonies of living witnesses, who, but for the relief of these advertised medicines, had certainly fallen a sacrifice to their disorder, or what, perhaps, is still worse, miserable objects of distress, unhappy in themselves, and troublesome to their friends?

How numerous are the accounts which are thus produced of persons being cured by this means! and how sincere a pleasure must every feeling mind receive from a perusal of such valuable cures, and from the reflection that we are not destitute of remedies for our most dangerous disorders, though given up by the faculty as totally incurable!

But as the most noble designs and best institutions are subject to perversion, it would be a want of candour in defending the mode of advertising medicines, if we did not at the same time express our just abhorrence of the villainy of those impostors, who make use of this method to rob the unwary not only of their money, without affording relief to them, but a great many even of their lives. A subject wherein our lives are so materially concerned, is too serious and important to be treated on with levity, or with a design of furthering the private interest of any class of people; and therefore can be no excuse for him, who, to answer this selfish purpose, would endeavour to establish erroneous principles, among the multitude, and persuade them to the application of medicines, which destroy instead of curing them.

In general, however, these kind of impostors confine themselves chiefly to a *certain indelicate complaint*, which hath been fatal to many young persons of both sexes. Unhappy objects! borne away by a fondness for inordinate pleasure, or ruined, perhaps, by some deceitful wretch, they are insensibly led on to this practice, and ere they reach the meridian of their lives, they fall a prey to an infamous disease. The fear of publishing their situation frequently prevents them seeking a timely remedy, and the poison in the mean while spreads through all their veins, till at length they are reduced to the disagreeable necessity of submitting to the most torturing operations, or of sinking into the grave amidst inconceivable agonies.

There, surely, is distress sufficient to excite our pity, and cannot but be expected that proper encouragement will be given to him who can furnish a simple medicine, which may recover these miserable sufferers, without exposing them to a violent operation, or occasioning the least injury to their constitution. Such a remedy is recommended in the course of the following pages: Its efficacy has been happily experienced by thousands, who, from the brink of the grave, have been restored to life and health, and from being a burthen to themselves and the public, have been rendered useful and valuable members of society. And such has been the effect of this remedy on some of the patients, that though before unwilling to have their situation known, they have afterwards readily published their case, as an instance of their gratitude to the proprietor, and as a means of pointing out a cure to those who stand in need of it.

As the proprietor of the aftermentioned medicines is convinced of their superior efficacy in the complaints for which they are recommended, by numerous instances of success, he doubts not of their being properly distinguished by a judicious public. By steady perseverance in their use, and *implicit obedience to the directions* given with each, he has never yet known them to fail; but even should they ever be found not to possess the desired efficacy, they have at least this excellent property, that the patient is never left in a *worse* state than when he began the use of them.—He therefore only wishes for an impartial trial of them; and whoever should take upon himself to condemn any medicine before he has taken the trouble to enquire how far it deserves his censure, betrays a mind full of hatred and envy, which cannot bear to see the prosperity of another, without endeavouring to injure him and destroy his reputation.

As members of society, and as well-wishers to our fellow-creatures, it is our duty, no doubt, to encourage all discoveries which tend to public utility; and those which are conducive to the preservation of our lives and constitutions, are certainly useful in the highest degree. To those Gentlemen of the Faculty, therefore, who with so much candour and liberality have encouraged the use of these medicines, by prescribing them to their patients, the Proprietor wishes to express his just acknowledgments.—The disagreeable effects arising from the loss of health are sufficiently numerous, and speak for themselves.—From the cradle to the grave we are the subjects of disease, and our lives are a series of misery and pain.

J. H.

To the AFFLICTED with the
 Scurvy, Scrophula, Chronic Rheumatism,
 Piles, Fistulas, Paralytic Complaints,
 Inflammations of the Eyes, Pimpled
 Faces, &c.

THE SCURVY is considered as an endemic evil in many parts of the world, and for above a century was the supposed scourge of Europe. In armies it hath frequently been supposed to destroy more lives than the sword; and where it does not by itself rise to so visible a calamity, frequently is a dreadful addition to the malignity of other diseases.

Scorbutic complaints were for a long series of years imagined to be far beyond the power of medicine, and many an unhappy mortal has gone through the whole *Materia Medica* for this disorder, without receiving any real benefit. Seawater has been tried without effect; the several hospitals have not been more successful;—and the patient, after lingering from year to year, becomes a spectacle too horrid to behold, and gladly receives the finishing stroke of death. Happily, however, this is not *now* the case: Plain simple methods have been discovered of putting a stop to this consuming plague, and its danger obviated. But as many people have recourse to Mercurial Preparations in this complaint, it may be necessary just to observe, That though they have been found salutary in many impurities of the blood and juices, vulgarly called Scurvy, yet in the *true* Scurvy they are always pernicious, and extremely dangerous in constitutions inclining to this disease, where the humours are any ways disposed to a putrescent state; and a long continued use of Mercury is in *no case* free from danger, as it evidently colliquates the whole mass of blood, weakens the nerves, and brings on tremors and palsies.

“The Scurvy (says Kramer) is the most loathsome disease in nature, for which pharmacy gives no relief, surgery as little. Beware of bleeding, shun MERCURY as a poison.”

“With respect to the use of MERCURY in these kind of ulcers, it ought always to be had in view, that in such as are really scorbutic, instead of acting a remedy, if given in any

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considerable quantity, it proves almost a certain poison."——
Tell on Ulcers.

And Dr. Lind, speaking of real scorbutic ulcers, says, "The slightest bruises and wounds of scorbutic persons degenerate into such ulcers;" but MERCURY, he adds, "in a truly scorbutic ulcer, is the most dangerous and pernicious medicine that can be administered.—There are few medicines carried out in a sea chest which are here of service. Those of the mineral kingdom, such as steel, antimony, and especially MERCURY, do manifest harm. VEGETABLES have great and peculiar virtues in this disease, arising from a combination of various qualities; and the *best remedies* are furnished from a composition of different PLANTS, most eminent for the properties required, Upon the whole it follows, and will be found true in fact, That the most perfect and effectual remedies are found in a composition of different ingredients, each possessing, in a high degree, one or other of those virtues, from a combination of which, a vegetable, saponaceous, fermentable acid may result."

A medicine formed upon the plan so strongly urged by Dr. Lind, has been received with general satisfaction by the public, and is now particularly recommended under the name of

THE GENUINE

Parisian Vegetable Syrup,

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. HODSON, M.D.

This most elegant and pleasant remedy is purely vegetable, not having any thing of a mercurial, antimonial, or metallic nature whatsoever in its composition. It is so safe and gentle in its operations, that it may be administered with the greatest safety to the most tender and delicate constitutions, as well as to infants, and to the fair sex during every stage of pregnancy; nor does the whole Materia Medica produce any medicine more efficacious in radically curing not only the Scurvy, but every disorder arising from an impure state of the blood, being so subtle and potent, that by penetrating the minutest vessels, it removes obstructions inaccessible to any mercurial preparation whatever.

Cures

Cures of the most astonishing nature, in cases the most inveterate and complicated, have been effected by this vegetable remedy, nor can even the Faculty deny, that the most eminent of them have been first consulted, and have given up their patients as incurable.

IT may not be improper to observe here, that the success of this Vegetable Remedy in Paralytic Cases has been almost incredible to those not sufficiently acquainted with the general cause of that disorder. Though paralytic complaints have obtained various names according to the parts affected, or the different stages of the disorder, yet the Apoplexy, Hemiplexy and Palsy, are so nearly connected, that we may consider them all in one view.

Physicians consider this disorder as the effect either of too much vital heat or too little: hence it is evident that a disease which may arise from too such opposite principles, can only be relieved by a medicine which is enabled to restore the blood to its natural balsamic state; and hence it is that this Vegetable Syrup has performed such extraordinary cures! For by its subtilty it mixes with the blood and juices, conveying its potent qualities into the most extreme ramifications of the vascular system, cleansing the fluids from every pernicious quality, and restoring them to that degree of purity required by nature to keep the body in a healthful state.

This Syrup having the power of dissolving coagulations and setting the dissolved matter at liberty again, hence whatever *vitriolic* bodies have been taken internally so as to make the fibres rigid, they are restored to their elasticity by this medicine. And this is often the case with those who have been under a continued use of styptic, astringent, vitriolic remedies: *Such are mercurial preparations*; and in those who have been rendered paralytic by their abuse, the capillary tubes are obstructed; they are contracted, and become rigid and unfit for oscillation, the juices are hardened and grow too big to pass through such strictures, and as this is the case through all our vessels, obstructions and stagnations ensue in all. In order to obviate and take away these consequences, (says Strother) we must strike at the *original cause* of them, which is the vitriols pent up in every capillary. This vegetable remedy having a power and faculty to join in with the acids of the vitriols, and of stimulating the fibres, so that the stricture will be taken off, the earths will be disengaged by its saponaceous quality, and the effects will then cease and vanish. Hence this medicine is peculiarly excellent after ill effects produced by Mercury.

It may be necessary, before the *general* efficacy of this medicine be stated, to take notice of an objection that is frequently started by the ignorant concerning its *universality*, viz. "That what is good for *every* complaint, cures *none*."—Such persons who object to this medicine on that account, may consider, that the Bark has never been objected to as a remedy for an intermitting fever, merely because it is proper in some stages of the venereal disease; and the disorders for which this vegetable remedy is prescribed, are only what originate from *one* cause—*an impurity of the blood and juices*. A medicine of this nature is in the present times more than doubly valuable, as the intemperance and luxury of the age is halting the ravages of the Scurvy, and rendering our blood the more impure; and though a love of intemperance cannot on any account be defended, yet those who have been weak enough to associate with the sons of luxury, and thereby destroy their own constitutions, have the means now offered them of repairing the breach, and—so far as is in the power of physic to assist them—to restore themselves to perfect health.

General Effects of this Medicine.

This benign medicine is grateful to the palate, safe and agreeable in its use, simple and uniform in its action, mildly promoting every evacuation, and acting as a wonderful restorative to the most debilitated constitutions.

It is proved by many years successful experience, to be the most efficacious antiscorbutic ever administered, having effected many extraordinary cures in the most inveterate SCORBUTIC CASES, even where sea water and other approved remedies had been tried in vain.

The success of this Vegetable Remedy in PARALYTIC complaints has been almost incredible.

A lady at Stoke Newington was cured of a CANCER in her mouth by the sole use of this Syrup.

It has also been found a most happy relief in the SUPPRESSIONS and OBSTRUCTIONS to which the fair sex are so peculiarly subject. Young persons pale and sickly, and women at the change of life, cannot have recourse to a more friendly medicine.

In the SCROPHULA, or KING'S EVIL, cures have been effected by this Vegetable Syrup, when it has been administered as the last medical effort, and when the patients, from the number of prescriptions before tried, have despaired of ever finding relief.

Obstinate

Obstinate PILES and FISTULAS, as well as SORES and ULCERS of long continuance, have been obliged to yield to the potent quality of this Vegetable Syrup.

Its efficacy has been proved to be beyond a parallel in removing those disorders which are too frequently the consequences of INOCULATION, and after the SMALL-POX in the natural way, as well as after the MEASLES.

Long continued INFLAMMATIONS of the EYES, PIMPLES, FACES, and all kinds of eruptions occasioned by foulness of the blood, are radically cured by this Syrup.

As this medicine thoroughly cleanses the blood, the patient must not be surprised if he finds no visible good effects for the first bottle or two, if the complaint be an obstinate one; or if in some instances he appears to be worse; but by a steady perseverance in the medicine, and proper attention to the directions, a radical cure may be depended on; for the Scurvy is so universal a distemper, that no part is free from its rage; the chyle, the blood and the lymph are all tainted therewith, and the use of remedies are sometimes obliged to be continued a long while to root out the disorder.

For the efficacy of this medicine in a certain complaint, see the latter part of this pamphlet.

The limits of this pamphlet will not admit of giving so great a variety of instances of the efficacy of this medicine, as to satisfy patients labouring under every complaint for which it is recommended. A few cases only are selected; and any person willing to give it an impartial trial, by waiting on the Proprietor in Northumberland Street, may be referred to a great number of unquestionable characters, who have experienced its utility.

SARAH ARMSTRONG, a girl about sixteen years of age, daughter of John Armstrong, of Chesterton, near Cambridge, was afflicted with a scrophulous complaint, which for about twelve months had been extremely violent. She was admitted a patient in Addenbrooke's Hospital, but in a short time was turned out as incurable. As the last effort, and with very little hope of success, she applied to Mr. Hodson, and was radically cured by taking only two bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

Mr. GOODARE, coachmaker, at Lynn, in Norfolk, had been violently afflicted with the Piles for upwards of two years,

years, during which time he had the advice of several gentlemen of the faculty, and took a number of medicines, without obtaining a cure. At length he was induced to try the Vegetable Syrup, and applied for a bottle, which gave him almost immediate relief, and by persevering in the use of a few bottles, he was radically cured.

Extract of a letter to the Proprietor of the Vegetable Syrup.

"Returning from a journey I was struck with a fit of the palsy, which took away the use of my left hand and foot. In endeavouring to get off my horse I fell on my side, and had not power to rise or walk without assistance. My face was distorted, and my mouth so drawn aside, that I could scarcely speak so as to be understood. I took such remedies as were prescribed, and used the hot bath, but with very little benefit, and it was the general opinion of those to whom I applied, that I should never recover the use of my limbs. Having heard of the great cures that had been effected by the Vegetable Syrup, I was encouraged to take it, which I have the satisfaction to assure you answered my most sanguine expectations. I grew daily better, and perfectly recovered the use of my hand and foot."

To Dr. Hodson, Northumberland Street, London.

I had been afflicted with a violent scorbutic humour for five years, which broke out in blotches all over my body, and on its first appearance brought on a fit of sickness, which continued three months.

Having seen your Vegetable Syrup advertised, I was induced to try that medicine. When I first began taking it I was also very much afflicted with the piles, which troubled me dreadfully. This last complaint, however, was soon removed by your medicine, and by a little perseverance in its use I am perfectly recovered from the scorbutic humour, and now enjoy a good state of health.

I have therefore sent you these particulars for publication, and you may refer any enquirer to me.

Bourne, May 29, 1785.

Extract of a letter from Shepton Mallet, near Bath.

"I am happy to inform you, that the information you received of my being cured of a most inveterate Scorbutic Humour is true, by six bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

"At the time I began with the Syrup, I despaired of ever being relieved, and was almost reduced to a shadow, except
my

my right leg, which was almost as big as my body. The assistance of regular practice failed, as did Bath, Cheltenham and Weymouth; I likewise took many dozens of Ward's Powders, of Bateman's Drops, and five bottles of Norton's; these last hurt me exceedingly, without procuring what the two former did, three or four hours artificial sleep.

"I have had no return of my complaint, nor have I, since my cure, paid any attention to any particular mode of living; I eat of every thing, and drink wine, punch, cyder and malt liquors, without finding the least inconvenience.

I remain, Sir, your most humble servant,

W. DAVIS.

N. B. You may make use of this in any manner you please."

Mrs. M—— M——, having been violently afflicted with the Piles for about two months, she applied to the Faculty, who bled her, and administered the usual remedies for that complaint. She continued the use of their prescriptions for one month without benefit, and then applied for the Vegetable Syrup. From the first bottle she received no visible benefit, but when she had taken about half the second, she was most agreeably comforted by receiving a good night's rest, a blessing she had not enjoyed for three months before. Three bottles effected a complete cure.

TO LADIES afflicted with MILK SORES, or SCIRKHOUS TUMOURS of the BREAST.

AMONG the disorders to which the female sex are peculiarly liable, few are attended with so much pain, anxiety and uncertainty in the mode of cure as SORE BREASTS. Fevers, accidental colds, or inattention frequently occasion Milk Sores, and the common method of treating them is exceedingly painful and tedious. Tumours in the breasts proceeding from other causes, if at first neglected or improperly treated, are attended with dangerous consequences, as an inflammation ill treated commonly terminates in a Scirrhus, and sometimes degenerates into a Cancer.

For the cure of these Galen hath laid down two methods: the first by medicines purging off the offending humours; the other by extirpating the tumour. As to the first it is certain, that if such medicines are not administered in the most early stage of the complaint, the matter is so compacted and hardened, that it will not yield to purging; and as to extirpation, it can answer no end after the constitution is ruined, or the whole mass of humours corrupted by it; and but few people will submit to undergo this painful and dreadful operation, till it is too late for them to receive any essential benefit by it.—A Cancer might generally be prevented if the patients would not conceal their case too long, but would at the first appearance of the symptoms apply for a proper remedy.

Avoiding therefore those too often ineffectual and always dreadful operations of the knife or caustic, I have happily discovered a safe, easy, and generally speedy method of curing Milk Sores, as well as Scirrhus Tumours proceeding from other causes, without any violent or painful operation, my sure method of treatment having either dispersed or brought them to a proper degree of suppuration, and afterwards healed them.

The most necessary knowledge for persons afflicted, is the proper means of obtaining a radical cure for their complaint; and it would be only obtruding upon their patience to point out the nice and unnecessary distinctions with which some writers fill their publications, tending only to confuse the reader, and increase the size of their volumes. It may
be

be useful, however, just to point out the origin and source of a **CANCER**, and consequently the danger of neglecting to remove those symptoms which are the presage and basis of it.

A **TUMOUR** is a preternatural magnitude of the part, wherein the augmentation is owing to a morbid state.

The coagulation of the milk in the breasts, or what otherwise stagnates by a vitious acidity, frequently causes an inflammation in the breasts of women giving suck; but this is sometimes erysipelatous; it is attended with tumour, pain, redness, &c.

A **PHLEGMON** or Inflammation, is a tumour resisting the touch, with tension, redness, a throbbing pain, and a burning heat.

All inflammations of the breast are dangerous, because they tend to abscesses, and thence become sanious ulcers and sometimes fistulous. If they terminate not in abscesses they are indurated into scirrhuses, which easily degenerate into cancers. If improperly treated they sometimes degenerate into gangrene.

A **SCIRRHUS** is a hard indolent tumour, resisting the touch, has no particular heat, and changes not its natural colour till it becomes large and unequal, when it oftentimes turns of a livid, blackish or leaden colour, attended with violent pain, and obtains the name of an *occult Cancer*.—Very often this disorder at the beginning seems but trifling: A hard tumour, not much bigger than a pea, is the first symptom perceived, which, without giving the patient much uneasiness, continues a long time without seeming to increase; but by pressure or improper treatment of any kind, it begins to extend itself, pushing out a kind of roots towards the neighbouring parts, and gets the name of *Cancer* from its supposed resemblance to the claws of a crab.—The breasts are sometimes rendered scirrhus by an imprudent use of spirits of wine to them.

Seeing then by what easy gradations a slight inflammation may degenerate into almost an incurable malady, there wants no apology for recommending to those persons labouring under any of the above symptoms, to a speedy application for my elegant mode of treatment.

During my residence at Cambridge, amongst a great variety of instances of the efficacy of this easy method, no less than ten different persons in a small village about a mile from thence, were radically cured by it. A few cases are annexed, and any lady desirous of further information,

may, by a personal application, receive every possible satisfaction.

J. HODSON.

*No. 14, Northumberland-street,
Cibaring-Cross.*

Mrs. HARDIMAN, in the household of the late Rev. the Dean of Ely, was afflicted with a scirrhus tumour more than twelve months. She had applied to the most eminent of the faculty at Cambridge, who informed her that she could have no relief, unless she would submit to have the tumour extracted by the knife. Being unwilling to submit to this operation, she was recommended to try the safe and easy method prescribed by Dr. Hodson, and in about three months was happily cured without any painful operation.

Mrs. COULSON, in Cambridge, had a sore breast occasioned by a cold caught in lying-in. By this elegant method of treatment a suppuration was promoted, and having cleared itself by a proper discharge, it was healed up, and a radical cure effected in a short time.

Mrs. BRIGGS, of Cambridge, caught a violent cold by lying in a damp room. The disorder fell into her breast, and being improperly treated a gangrene was the consequence, in which dreadful state she was put under proper care, and by this easy method obtained a perfect cure in about seven weeks.

Mrs. BARWICK, of Barnwell, cured of a milk sore in a month.—Mrs. BATTLE, of Feverham, of three different milk sores.—Mrs. EDWARDS, of Linton, was in one month cured of a scirrhus tumour in her breast, which had afflicted her nine months.

Sprains,

Sprains, Bruises, Injuries from Blows and Falls, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, hard Swellings, Rickets in Children, Contraction of the Joints, Rheumatic Pains, &c.

A Sprain is an accident that often happens, and if great, occasions a painful lameness of the part for a while; and frequently prevents the persons so afflicted, following their occupations. From neglecting what at first seems a trifling ailment, it sometimes arises that a dangerous malady proceeds from what might have been easily removed by a timely application; the recommending a proper remedy, therefore, for hastening the recovery of the strained part to its natural state, cannot but be acceptable to the public, as well as of particular service to those who stand in need of such a relief.

The effects of a violent strain are, such an extension of the tendons and vessels of the muscles strained, that they cannot contract themselves to their natural lengths; and the great elongation of them (which deprives them of their contractile power) lessens the diameter of their cavities, obstructs the free course of the fluids through them, makes them swell and become painful, and renders them incapable of their usual services.—These effects naturally lead us to conclude, that the most proper remedies are those applications which may best attenuate their obstructed fluids, recover an easy circulation of them, and sufficiently contract the elongated vessels. Such a remedy will be found in the

IMPERIAL OIL,

Than which there has not been a medical discovery of more general utility to mankind for many years. Indeed it is now in such universal estimation, as to render it almost needless to say any thing concerning its merits. The many extraordinary cures which have been effected by its use, and the persons of character who have honoured the proprietor with the liberty of publishing their names in recommending this valuable composition, have stamped its reputation superior to any thing before offered to the public for similar purposes; and the very extraordinary demand for it convinces the Proprietor

prietor that his labour and studies have not been in vain :— He is happy to find that the improvements he has made in the preparation have rendered it so excellent a remedy for all kinds of sprains, bruises, injuries from blows and falls, hard swellings, weakness, stiffness and contraction of the limbs, joints and sinews, rickets and weakness in children, old aches and pains, rheumatic pains, chilblains, and chaps in the hands.

Examples oft prevail, when precepts fail.—

Convinced of the certainty of this old adage, the Proprietor of the Imperial Oil thinks it a duty incumbent on him to lay before the public as many instances of the great efficacy of that medicine as the narrow limits of this pamphlet will admit; and as he conceives it is from the pure motive of public utility that he has been favoured with so many cases as he is now in possession of, he hopes that those who have been relieved by this incomparable composition, in any extraordinary case, will send to him or any of his agents, the particulars thereof; as it may be an inducement to others to try the same experiment in similar cases, and in all probability be a means of giving ease and happiness to many of their afflicted fellow mortals.

To the Proprietor of the IMPERIAL OIL.

THE Imperial Oil is a medicine which I believe will have a great run.—I have given it to some poor people who have had the misfortune to hurt themselves by falls, and it has compleatly cured them.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Gloucester.

ROB. RAIKES.

ELIZABETH STATHAM, daughter of Eleanor Statham, at No. 13, Newcastle-street, near Shoreditch church, in assisting a porter to remove some furniture a few weeks ago, bruised her foot, and sprained her back in such a manner as immediately to render her incapable of continuing in the family where she was at service, and being obliged to be sent home in a coach she was confined to her bed, not being able to stir without pain. A friend procured for her a bottle of the Imperial Oil, which she applied agreeable to the directions, and soon found the most comfortable relief. By using less than one bottle, the bruises in her foot were cured, the pain in her back removed, and her strength greatly restored. At the same time she applied this remedy to her wrists, having a weakness in them occasioned by a sprain received

received a long time before, and was so fortunate to find that weakness perfectly cured.

Mrs. NOURIDGE, a widow woman in Cambridge, aged 66, sprained her loins very much by lifting a large washing trough. Her advanced age made her fearful that she should not be able to procure any relief; but being in extreme pain she was willing to try what effect the Imperial Oil would have. From the use of this she soon found ease, and by only one bottle was perfectly cured.

Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE, at the Bell, Fleet-street, in the beginning of the great frost, 1784, tumbled down on the pavement and bruised his knee, which occasioned instant lameness, and gave him excruciating pain; but by the use of this medicine he was soon perfectly recovered.

Extraß of a letter from Bath.

“ — The efficacy of your Imperial Oil has been proved in a remarkable instance.—JAMES HARVEY, servant to Edward Vanbrugh, Esq; in Brook-street, having received a very violent sprain in his ankle, was confined to his room five weeks, and unable then to walk, notwithstanding during that time he had used numerous applications recommended by an eminent surgeon and others. He was then, by reading an advertisement in the Bath Chronicle, induced to apply the Imperial Oil, which, by rubbing into the affected part, in a fortnight perfectly cured him.”

WILLIAM BADCOCK, in Cambridge, the latter end of the year 1780, strained himself in walking, whereby the sinews of his leg came quite contracted, and he was unable to walk without a deal of pain. He was cured in a very short time by the use of the Imperial Oil only.

WILLIAM BADCOCK, groom to a gentleman of the university, received a most dreadful blow from a horse, by which he was so much injured as to be incapable of attending in the stable. Having before experienced the good effects of the Imperial Oil, in curing him of a contraction of the sinews, occasioned by straining himself in walking, (*see above*) he immediately made application to the proprietor for a bottle of the Imperial Oil, by which he was cured in a very short time.

IN January, 1777, my father received a hurt in his shoulder, by a fall from his horse, which bruised him terribly, and for which he could get no relief, till the April following, when he applied the Imperial Oil. It is astonishing the almost instantaneous success that attended this application. — He felt immediate ease, and in a few days was perfectly free from pain.

ONE of my pupils on Friday last had the misfortune to be thrown from a waggon, and was so terribly bruised on one arm that he was not able to stir it himself, nor could he bear to have it touched without great pain. On Saturday morning I visited him, and found him very bad; from the shoulder to the wrist black, swelled, and painful, nor could he stir his arm the least in the world. I immediately applied your Imperial Oil, and in two hours he found himself better. By repeating it according to the directions, he was able to dress himself and was at church on Sunday, at school on Monday, and is now well. C. H.

Burton, July 6, 1779.

A remarkable Cure of the Rickets.

In August last my son, a child about 18 months old, received a fall by which he was very much hurt, particularly in his shoulder, and continued a long time in great agony. I had the assistance of a surgeon of very great practice, whose advice was followed, but without effect. The many cures I had seen advertised in the Cambridge Chronicle, added to the persuasions of a friend who had experienced the good effects of your Oil, prevailed on me to try it. It is with the greatest satisfaction I inform you, that by the application of one bottle only he was perfectly restored; but as the child was before this accident very weak and ricketty, and as I perceived he gained strength from the Oil, I procured another bottle, with which his joints were well rubbed according to the directions; and he is now quite strong, hearty, and free from the rickets.

Cambridge, Oct. 18, 1779.

A. M'PHERSON,

Now of Robinhood Court, London.

Mrs ELIZ. EYLES, of Southampton, about the month of June, 1775, received a violent sprain in her knee, as follows: Rising hastily from her chair when very warm, her knee gave a sudden crack, and she immediately found herself lame, and in a short time was almost totally disabled from

from walking. She had the advice of the most eminent of the faculty, and was fifteen weeks in Winchester Hospital, without receiving any benefit. She continued ill above two years, the last eighteen months of which she was so lame as to be scarce able to stir out, nor could she possibly get over any thing three inches from the ground. She was at length advised to try the Imperial Oil, (had from Mr. Hodson) which she did to the quantity of about four bottles, and was by that alone perfectly cured; she is now able to go through a day's work without pain, and walk without any assistance.

N. B. She says it appeared to her that there was a hard substance in her knee, which the oil gradually dissolved. In gratitude for the benefit I have received, and in justice to the virtues of this excellent medicine, I declare the above to be true, and am very willing it should be made public.

The mark of M Elizabeth Eyles.

Witness, Jane Diddims, Mary Harvey, Robert Wedd, John Martin.

Southampton, Oct. 2, 1777.

Mr. JAMES CHAMBERS, of Whapload Grove, near Spalding, has a relation who was greatly afflicted with a hard swelling on her knee, as hard and callous almost as the bone; she had all the advice her circumstances would admit of, but to no purpose. Mr. Chambers applied to me for a bottle of the Imperial Oil, which was used according to the directions, and it gave her great ease; he then applied for a second bottle, which effected a complete cure.

JOHN ALBIN.

Spalding, Lincolnshire, July 14, 1781.

EDWARD NEWITT, cork-cutter, in Cambridge, was a short time since most dismally hurt by blows from a horse; his shoulder was exceedingly bruised, and he was in great agony; I cannot describe his situation sufficiently to do justice to the medicine, by which he was relieved. He was desired to apply nothing but the Imperial Oil; and by a proper attention to your directions, he soon received a complete cure.

WILLIAM NEWITT, brother to the above Edward Newitt, had been for several days troubled with a violent pain and swelling in the face, which at intervals threw him into the most extreme agony. In one of these extreme agitations he snatched up a bottle which had a little of the Imperial Oil in it, and warming it, applied it to the part affected,

seised, and it gave him immediate ease, and by continuing to use it was soon completely cured.

A letter from Mr. William Lee, at Lewes, in Sussex.

THE great comfort and relief administered to Mr. John Dann, farmer, at Wortling, in the county of Sussex, by the use of your Imperial Oil, under a most violent sprained knee, complicated with the rheumatism, induces him to make the following public acknowledgment, for the benefit of others:

That having laboured three quarters of a year under the above complaint, to a degree that necessitated him to use crutches, and having, during that period, tried a great variety of means under the direction of the most able practitioners in that neighbourhood, without experiencing the least good effect, he had recourse to the Imperial Oil, which in a few times applying, so relieved him that he could walk without assistance, and by continuing its application to the end of the bottle, he had the happiness to find the use of his leg perfectly restored to him, his pain totally removed, and the contraction so effectually remedied, that the joint remained perfectly strong and active as if nothing had happened to it.

Mr. Dann came unsolicited and gave me ocular demonstration of his cure, at the same time authorising me to use his name; and added that his brother Mr. G. Dann, had received equal benefit from the use of the Oil, under a sprained wrist.

Mr. Lampriere, a plumber and glazier, of this town, purchased a bottle of Imperial Oil to apply to his son's arm, that had been sprained by a fall. On asking him a few days after what advantage his son had reaped from it, he replied, "Cured to admiration! and in only thrice using."

Your's, &c.

W. LEE, jun.

Lewes, March 23, 1782.

An astonishing C U R E.

Mr. JOSEPH SNASDALE, farmer, at Wimbottisham, Norfolk, in the harvest of 1780, being on a waggon loaded with barley, the horse went suddenly on, in consequence of which he fell off, and his shoulder pitched on the shafts of the waggon, from which he fell to the ground.—The hurt and bruises he received, and the extreme agony which such an accident must occasion, may better be conceived than described. He made use of the common nostrum in such cases, viz, hot vinegar; but it was in vain; the next morning he

he was worse, and therefore sent to Mr. Chapman for a bottle of the Imperial Oil. It would be needless after saying he applied it according to the directions, to add that he found relief; but the almost *instantaneous* effect which it produced he declares was astonishing. The following day he was enabled to assist again in the field, and though he had a second bottle, he avows that he was entirely cured by the first.

ELIZABETH WATSON, in Green-street, Cambridge, applied to the proprietor of this Oil on the 12th of February last; the preceding evening, in coming down Stairs her foot slipped, and she tumbled, by which she was terribly hurt; her leg being bent under her was much bruised, her ankle sprained, swelled, black, and she was scarce able to walk. She had only one bottle, and was perfectly cured.

Mr. JOHN SIMPSON, of Darlington, near Lynn, Norfolk, in November 1780, sprained his foot in coming down a ladder; he neglected it till his sinews became quite contracted, very much swelled, and his foot was so painful he could scarce walk. He purchased a bottle of the Imperial Oil of Mr. Chapman, of Downham, and made the first application about six o'clock in the evening; about twelve at night, his leg was so painful he could get no rest, and therefore got up and applied the Oil again, when he found the swelling greatly abated, and by continuing the use of it, in about three days he was perfectly cured.

ABOUT two years ago I was seized with a violent swelling in my right leg, which at last increased to a prodigious size, and acquired such a degree of hardness as to occasion great pain, and render me incapable of following my trade, which is that of a baker, for more than three months: after having used abundance of means to no purpose, but that of disburthening my pocket, I fortunately saw in Jopson's Coventry Mercury, an advertisement of your excellent Imperial Oil, sold by Mr. Bird, printer of this city, of whom I purchased a bottle; by the use of which the swelling soon abated, and in about a month's time I was able to follow my employment, and by the blessing of God have had no return of the complaint to this day. In justice therefore to your incomparable Oil, and for the benefit of my fellow subjects, I desire you will make my cure public, and remain, your obliged humble servant,

RICHARD PHILLIPS.

Witness, Richard Bird, Coventry, Aug. 23, 1781.

ON

March 2, 1780.

ON Friday the 4th of February, as Mr. Morley, of Woodhall, near Downham, Norfolk, was coming down a mill in that neighbourhood, a person in the inside set the mill at work, when the cogs unfortunately caught Mr. Morley's hand, which they bruised and mangled in a shocking manner, his hand being almost cut through; in short, it is impossible properly to describe the havoc it made with him, so as to do justice to the excellent medicine by which he was relieved. He applied the Imperial Oil; and on Saturday last he called on Mr. Chapman, of Downham, (of whom the medicine was purchased) shewed him his hand, which was quite well, and assured him this extraordinary cure was effected by only one bottle.

A very remarkable C A S E.

ALICE COOK, a poor woman in Green-street, about a month since, sprained her wrist very much in wringing some sheets, which she had been washing; her arm swelled from her wrist quite to her shoulder, was exceedingly full of pain, and she continued in that situation near a fortnight without any assistance; when a gentleman distinguished for his humanity, hearing of her misfortune, sent her a bottle of the Imperial Oil, ordering her to use it according to the directions sent therewith, but this her circumstances and occupation, in a great measure prevented; she was under the necessity of continuing her employment for a subsistence, though her arm was in constant agony, and was often obliged after rubbing the affected part with this medicine to go immediately to the wash trough. However, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and of being dabling sometimes in hot and sometimes in cold water, from the first application of this Oil she found great relief. After applying it a second time she felt very little inconveniency, and by that alone was perfectly cured.

Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1780.

ALICE COOK.

OLIVER CUTTRIDGE, of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, on the 24th of May last, received a violent blow on his stomach, by which he was very much hurt; it settled under the right breast, and afterwards under his arm, at which time he was so bad as to be scarce able to breathe.—He was recommended to use the Imperial Oil, and purchased a bottle of Mr. Berridge, of Chatteris. In testimony of the benefit he received from it, he has hereunto set his mark this 17th of June, 1780.

OLIVER X CUTTRIDGE,

THIS is to certify, that I Charles Laurenson, shoemaker, at Mr. Hurlestone's, in the Petty Cury, Cambridge, did, on Thursday the 8th day of April, 1779, receive a violent sprain in my wrist, which swelled amazingly, was very full of pain, and whereby I was rendered incapable of working. I continued in this situation till Saturday evening, when I applied the Imperial Oil, and found almost immediate relief. On Monday morning the swelling was abated, I was able to go to work, and on Tuesday I was quite well. I therefore desire publicly to acknowledge my gratitude for the cure I have received, and am willing to satisfy any enquirer of the truth hereof.

C. LAURENSEN.

HAVING laboured under a tedious pain of the rheumatism, which rendered me incapable of doing my business, but being recommended to the Imperial Oil, which is sold by you, and by using only part of a bottle you sent me, soon found a great deal of ease, and am perfectly recovered; so thought proper to let you know, and hope you will have the same published. As witness my Hand,

GEORGE BRUCE, Carpenter, *Whittlesey.*

[A true Copy, J. JACOB.]

DURING the sharp frost in January last, Elizabeth Butler, a poor woman in St. Clement's-lane, Cambridge, was returning from the Great Bridge with some firing, when she fell down with her burden and sprained her arm. She continued bad a month, at the end of which she applied some of the Imperial Oil, and was cured by less than one bottle.

THE following remarkable cures have lately been performed by the Imperial Oil.

A gentlewoman of my acquaintance got cold in a lying-in, which fell into her knee and leg, swelled them exceedingly, and gave her excruciating pain. I recommended the Imperial Oil, which she tried, but thought the first application increased both the swelling and the pain. I encouraged her, however, to persevere, and had the satisfaction to find that a second bottle wrought a compleat cure.

Soon after a friend of mine happening to mention that his wife suffered extremely with a sore leg, for which she had been attended by a surgeon without effect; I told him of the above case, and begged she might try the Imperial Oil. The first application seemed to inflame the leg, and as there was a wound

wound the lady herself was afraid to use it again, till I assured her there was no danger, and persuaded her to repeat it. She did so; and had only occasion for a second bottle, being now quite well, though for three months she had been in almost continual pain.

Mr. EDWARD HOWE, at the Blue Ball in King's College Lane, in knocking the stock off a gun, accidentally missed the stock and gave himself a violent blow on the cap of his knee with the hammer, which occasioned instant lameness, insomuch that he could but just make shift to crawl about the house, with his knee quite stiff; he was not able to bend the joint, but was in very great pain. He applied hot vinegar, but it had no effect; he then applied some opodeldoc, but with as little success as the vinegar. An acquaintance who came to his house in the evening advised him to apply the Imperial Oil. This happened on Saturday the 13th inst. he applied the Oil that evening, and soon found relief; he continued it the next day; and I shall only add, that on Monday morning he walked eight miles, without finding any inconvenience from the blow.

A young gentleman who cut his hand terribly a few days ago, applied some of your Oil to it, and it had the desired effect. Since then I have tried it on a boy who cut his finger, with equal success.

WILLIAM COWPER, bookseller.

Swelled Leg cured in four Days.

Mrs. — PEDLEY, of Green-street, Cambridge, had a violent swelling in her leg, which rendered her unable to walk; on Wednesday, August 15. 1781, her leg was swelled to such a degree, and in such violent pain, that it confined her to her bed the whole day. On application to the proprietor of the Imperial Oil, he gave her a bottle with directions how to use it; the effects of which were, that by the following Sunday she was quite well.

But the excellency of the Imperial Oil is not confined to the human species alone: It is found, by experience, to be of infinite service for horses that have their backs galled with the saddle, are wrung in the withers, or strained in the back sinews, as well as for old sprains, wind galls, cracked or swelled heels, &c.

A Cler-

A Clergyman in Hertfordshire (who has given the proprietor liberty to refer any candid enquirer to him) had a favourite mare which had been turned up three years, being lame with a slip in the shoulder, and was afterwards cured by the use of this oil.

The EGYPTIAN BALSAM,

Is a safe and certain remedy for old Sores and Ulcers, Biles, Blotches, Cancerous and Inflammatory Tumours, Whitlows; and particularly for extracting Thorns, Splinters, or other pernicious Substances out of Wounds, &c. &c.

THE EGYPTIAN BALSAM, price 2s. a pot, is without doubt the finest application ever yet discovered, as there is no kind of sore or wound which it will not radically cure in a short time. It does not heal up in such a temporary manner that they break out again in a short time, or upon the slightest accident hapning to the part; but first cleanses them from all the foetid matter, and then heals them up gradually. This Balsam is held in great estimation, even by the faculty, as a certain cure for old sores and ulcers, green wounds, cancerous and inflammatory tumours, biles, blotches, whitlows, and particularly for extracting thorns and splinters.

The Egyptian Balsam is certainly preferable to any thing else in the world, it is so exceedingly delicate, having nothing disagreeable either in the smell or colour; the composition is so perfectly innocent, that it may be applied to the most tender and weak constitutions, even to an infant; and the application is so easy, that it requires very little trouble and no confinement.

Full instructions are given with each pot, respecting the mode of applying it; and the following cases will sufficiently prove its excellency:

THE son of Mr. Joseph Cole, of Upwell, in Norfolk, (a boy about 14 years old) about Christmas, 1780, had a very severe fit of sickness, which fell into his legs, and they became full of sores, having at least forty holes in them. Mr. Cole had been at a considerable expence as well as trouble, in order to give his son relief; and after many fruitless efforts, he applied to Mr. Chapman, of Downham, for some Egyptian Balsam; in the use of this Mr. Cole persevered for two months, during which he applied fifteen pots, and at the end of that time his son's legs were well.

Lest the above should be thought an exaggerated account, I declare my son had at least forty holes in his leg, and am willing to satisfy any enquirer of the certainty of the facts mentioned.

JOSEPH COLE.

To the Proprietor of the Egyptian Balsam.

"I consider it as a duty that I owe to mankind to communicate the following very extraordinary cure by the Egyptian Balsam, a remedy that is invaluable, and which I do most seriously advise all persons alike afflicted to have recourse to. The case was briefly as follows:

"My wife had been afflicted with an inveterate fetid ulcer in her leg for about thirty years standing, in which time I have paid some score pounds to apothecaries, surgeons, &c. for medicines and advice; but the diseased part baffled all their attempts, and they generally left her rather worse than better. It is about two months since that seeing an advertisement of the Balsam in the Salisbury Journal, I advised my wife to make trial of it. A pot was procured from Messrs. Collins and Johnson, Salisbury, and the Balsam was applied as directed. In a few dressings the wound, which was nearly five inches long, and more than one inch wide, deep, and very foul, became clean, put on an healthy appearance, and the inflammation greatly abated. We procured a second and a third pot, and it is with great joy and gratitude that I now inform you her leg is quite well, her strength increased, and I thus voluntarily and unasked publish this. Of the truth of this my wife is now a healthy witness.

*Fordingbridge, Hants,
March 24, 1783.*

JOS. HUNT."

A young woman, servant to a widow lady in Cambri'ge, had been troubled with sore legs every winter for seven years past; she had been under the care of the first surgeon in Cambridge, and had also been some time in Addenbrooke's Hospital, but all without effect. In the winter of 1780 she applied the Egyptian Balsam, at which time her legs were in a most deplorable condition, being all over sores, and having several holes in them. The Balsam brought the sores to a proper degree of suppuration, and having discharged all the fetid matter, they were gradually healed, and were perfectly well in five weeks, in which state they have continued ever since.

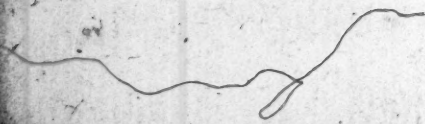
ANN SOUTHWELL, a girl about ten years old had a violent scorbutic humour broke out in her hands, and had sores on four of her fingers; she was perfectly cured by one pot of this balsam.

A young woman had a splinter run under her finger nail, which festered and was so very bad that she not-only expected her nail to come off, but it even threatened a mortification. By applying this Balsam, however, she was perfectly cured in a short time.

A very warm welcome to all who
 are interested in the history of
 the city of New York. The
 following is a list of the
 names of the members of the
 Society of the Sons of the
 American Revolution, who are
 entitled to the privilege of
 visiting the city of New York
 and the State of New York.
 The names of the members are
 as follows:

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it is the first of its kind since the signing of the Constitution. The President, James Buchanan, is addressing the Congress, and he is doing so in a very formal and dignified manner. He is discussing the state of the Union, and he is discussing the issues that are facing the country at that time. He is also discussing the role of the President, and he is discussing the responsibilities of the Congress. The letter is a very important document, and it is a very interesting one to read. It gives us a glimpse into the mind of a President, and it gives us a glimpse into the state of the country at that time. It is a document that is worth reading, and it is a document that is worth studying.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



A SHORT TREATISE ON THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

IT would be of little service to a patient afflicted with this complaint, to be informed of the various opinions of authors concerning the origin of it, and the exact time of its appearance in Europe. Waving, therefore, all useless introductions, I shall proceed to point out the various modes by which it may be contracted, the symptoms by which a person may be convinced of having received the infection; the danger of improper treatment, and a safe, easy and certain method of obtaining a cure.

Technical terms will be avoided as much as possible, and every necessary information delivered in the most plain and concise language; this little tract being intended for the instruction of the ignorant, and not for the criticising eye of the learned.

There is not, perhaps, amongst all the diseases to which human nature is subject, any attended with more dismal consequences than the venereal; and to add to its own attendant calamities, there is not any that has experienced worse treatment; the patient, in many cases, suffering more from the ignorance of the practitioner, than from the malignity of the disease, whilst the unhappy object of its rage seldom obtains even the compassion of his fellow mortals, since his sufferings are generally supposed to arise from the gratification of lust and inordinate passions.

The most common way of contracting this complaint being by coition, has affixed an idea of criminality on those infected with it, which frequently renders disguise necessary, and obliges the unfortunate patient to conceal his situation too long, or make application to those ignorant persons who promise a *speedy* and secret cure; but who in reality only fix the disease deeper in the system, and by hastily removing the *visible*

ible symptoms, make that a confirmed case, and sometimes an incurable malady, which was at first only a slight infection. It is scarcely possible for even the first stage of this disease to be cured effectually and speedily at the same time; those patients are deceived therefore who are taught to believe it. "Two or three weeks, (says an eminent physician) and sometimes five or six are necessary to carry off a gonorrhœa, even by the most proper treatment;" for the time necessary to eradicate the infection depends very much on the patient's habit of body at the time of contracting it.

It is much to be lamented, however, that disguise in this case should be so often thought necessary, not only as it renders a cure more difficult, but because the disease *may* be communicated to the innocent as well as to the guilty. This complaint differs, indeed, from most others, because that *they*, both acute and chronic, may arise from air, diet, violent exercise, sedentary life, &c. whilst *this* must be contracted by familiar communication. and though an abuse or regulation of the non-naturals will exasperate or moderate the symptoms, yet it is not in the power of them to produce the distemper. The venereal matter must be applied in a fluid state, either to a wound, ulcer, or some part where the mucus is very soft, as in the parts of generation, &c. but it may be communicated different ways, as by handling venereal sores, if by any accident the skin be raised; by kissing, if the mouth or lips of one party be affected with venereal sores or ulcers; a disordered child may infect the nurse that it sucks, and the contrary. Laying in the same bed with a person infected, who hath venereal eruptions on the skin, will likewise occasion the contraction, the warmth of the body opening the pores, and the infected matter being thereby absorbed.

It must be allowed, that it generally discovers itself first in those parts by which the infection was received; so that if the mouth or lips are first affected, it is to be supposed the virus was received by kissing, or (if an infant) by sucking a disordered nurse. The symptoms attending a nurse infected by giving suck to a disordered child, are commonly inflammation about the breast and nipples, succeeded by little ulcerations, &c.

Children may likewise be *hereditarily* afflicted, that is, receive the infection from their parents; in which case they are sometimes born with inflammations of the skin, &c. but though there should be no appearance for some days, yet in about a week eruptions with brownish spots or scabs, degenerating

merating into ulcers, arise about the mouth, nose, forehead, head, and often over the whole body.

But the following is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary instances upon record, of the propagation of this dreadful malady: "On the 22d of April, 1785, a young child belonging to William Parsons, on Milford-Hill, Salisbury, died of the *Lues Venerea*, after a lingering illness. It appears that in the absence of its parents, it had frequently been intrusted to the care of an old blind woman, who suffered it to pass into the hands of an unhappy female labouring under that distemper, and who unintentionally communicated the infection by means of *chewing some viuals* for it."

Various therefore are the ways by which this contagion may be contracted; however, the most frequent mode being by unlawful embraces, and consequently the symptoms more generally arising about the genitals, it will be proper to dwell a little upon the description of the different stages of the disease, and its different symptoms in those parts.

OF THE FIRST STAGE, OF VIRULENT GONORRHOEA.

THE virulent Gonorrhœa appears sometimes within six hours, and at other times perhaps not till four, five, eight or ten days after infection; and instances have been known of months elapsing before any symptoms appearing; the quicker or slower progress of the virus may naturally be supposed; therefore, to have a very great dependence on the activity of the received miasma, or the patient's habit of body, or perhaps both.

The first observable symptom is generally an agreeable sensation in the whole or greatest part of the urinary passage; probably no discharge is then observable; but an itching, with a small degree of pain in the genitals, generally precedes a running, which distilling from the urethra occasions a small degree of titillation, particularly at the time of making water. In the most favourable degree of infection the spots on the linen appear of a kind of water-colour; as the disorder advances fresh symptoms arise, and the former ones become more violent: The running gradually changes both in colour and consistence, and becomes yellow, greenish, and sometimes streaked with blood. There is an inflammation and swelling about the orifice of the urethra; the erections become painful, involuntary, more frequent and lasting than when natural, and most troublesome when the patient is warm in bed. All the symptoms grow more intense as the disorder arrives towards its height; The heat of urine

is so extremely acute, that the patient dreads making water, though he feels a constant desire for it, and yet it is rendered but by a few drops, and that with the greatest difficulty.—Heat, pain, and a sense of fullness is felt about the seat; the running is sharp and plentiful; and it is accompanied, perhaps, by swelled testicles, or some of the following disagreeable symptoms:

Phymosis, which is a constriction of the prepuce over the glans, which prevents its being drawn backwards.

Paraphymosis, on the contrary, is when the prepuce is constricted behind the glans, and cannot be brought forward.

Chancres appear at first like a little erysipelatous inflammation, with itching. They resemble the ulcers in the mouth, commonly known by the name of *cankers*, and tho' they may appear on any part of the body, are mostly on or near the pubes: There arise from the inflammation little red pimples, filled with a transparent fluid, sometimes becoming white; upon these breaking small spreading stubborn ulcers are formed, which are painful, inflamed, sore and unequal at the bottom, with hard, ash coloured edges, covered with whitish sloughs.

Chordee is a painful contraction of the under part of the penis at the time of erection, and then only, the sensation being as if it was pulled down with a cord.

Buboes. The general seat of these swellings or tumours is in the groin. In the beginning the patient feels a stiffness in the groin, particularly in walking; the swellings at length appear, which are sore if touched, hard, and gradually increasing, become painful and inflamed; the shape of a buboe is round or oblong, and its size various, sometimes as large as an egg, and sometimes considerably larger. Venereal buboes are of two kinds; sometimes they arise solely from the contagion passing directly to the affected gland, and there fixing itself. From the discharge being too small, or the unseasonable application of styptic and astringent injections, whereby the virus which ought to have been discharged by a gleet is injudiciously suppressed, a bubo often arises, and is then a symptomatical disease; but if it arises without any late infection, it is then a sign of a confirmed *Lues*, of which more hereafter.

Chrysalines are one of the worst symptoms attendant on a gonorrhœa: They are small, thin bladders, filled with a clear transparent liquor, and are lodged on the prepuce without pain.

Females

Females may sometimes mistake the first appearance of this complaint for the Fluor Albus; but in the latter the discharge is much greater, nor is it often attended with that heat, smart and inflammation, experienced in venereal cases.

It is to be observed, that there is also a species of venereal infection vulgarly called the *dry Gonorrhœa*.—In this case the patient is troubled with a violent heat of urine, probably no discharge, but sharp pricking pains about the glands, sometimes small red spots, and a stranguary.

Having treated of the first stage of this disease, during which the venereal poison is supposed to be confined chiefly to the particular part where the infection was received, so far as is necessary for the information of the afflicted, I shall proceed to the second stage, or confirmed *Lues*, when the virus being actually received into the blood, mixes with the several secretions, and circulating through every part, taints the whole habit.

Of a confirmed *Lues*.

If a person having received infection, attended with its local symptoms, be properly cured, the complaint never returns without a fresh infection; but if through negligence of the patient, or improper treatment in the practitioner, the disorder is not happily ended in its first stage, instead of a *Gonorrhœa*, a *Lues Venerea* is the consequence; and the disorder returns perhaps a long time after, with an aggravation of some or all its former symptoms, and a numerous tribe of additional ones.

The signs of a confirmed *Lues* are pains of the head and joints, which are particularly troublesome in the night, and when the patient is warm in bed; scabs and scurfy eruptions in various parts, particularly about the mouth, upon the forehead and temples, behind the ears and spreading upon the head, of a yellowish colour, resembling a honeycomb; by degrees these spread over other parts of the body, and in time the pustules are covered with broad crusty scabs, that destroy the roots of the hair, and baldness is the consequence. When these eruptions scale off they leave a mark behind nearly of a chocolate colour. Corroding ulcers are sometimes formed, which beginning about the throat gradually creep by the palate towards the cartilage of the nose, which they destroy; the gums become ulcerated, the breath offensive, and the whole fauces painful and inflamed. Sometimes

times these ulcers eating through the bone, a passage is formed from the mouth to the nose.

Venereal ulcers happen upon the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, behind the ears, in the inside of the lips, or about the anus, which are attended with great foreness and pain, and a thin matter oozes from them.

If the venereal matter falls on the ears it occasions a ringing noise, pain, thickness of hearing, and sometimes total deafness, whilst the internal substance of the ears becomes exulcerated, and a caries of the bones follows.

If it falls on the eyes, the eye-lids are rough, the eyes affected with pain, itching, inflammation, dimness of sight, sometimes total blindness, and a discharge of a sharp watery humour.

Sometimes excrescences arise in the middle of bones; their spongy ends become brittle and easily break, or they are soft and bend like wax. Hard moveable tumours, like the King's evil, are formed in the neck, arm-pits, groin, &c. and sometimes the periosteum swelling becomes hard, and forms those tumours called nodes.

Nocturnal pains, that is acute pains in the arms, shins, joints, and particularly in the head, which come on while in bed, and go off towards the morning, generally torment the patient in this stage of the disease. Though some of these are superficial, yet often they are deep fixed, and greatly resemble gouty and rheumatic pains.

Chancres. These are a symptom in the first stage; but in the confirmed state, they are generally more callous, are in clusters, and commonly attended with ulcers in the throat, nocturnal pains, &c.

Buboes. If these arise any length of time after infection, and are accompanied by sore throat, venereal ulcers, &c. they may be deemed a sure sign of a confirmed case.

There are symptoms peculiar to the fair sex, as an overflowing or a suppression of the menses, the whites, scirrhus or cancer of the breasts, hysteric affections, inflammation, abscess, scirrhus, gangrene, ulcer or cancer of the womb; they are frequently barren or subject to abortion; or if they bring children into the world, they are perhaps half rotten.

It is not to be supposed, that all these symptoms are always to be met with at the same time, or in the same patient, in either stage; but so many being described, a person may be enabled to judge from the different appearances this disorder puts on, whether he has not just grounds to suppose his complaint to be venereal.

Two causes may be assigned for the mildness or malignancy of the symptoms, viz. the constitution of the person receiving the infection, and the virulency of the virus received. Persons who have been used to live regular and of a good habit, one might suppose would be subject to fewer as well as milder symptoms, than those whose fluids are in a gross and corrupt state; but this not being always the case, we may conclude that in such patients, a severity of symptoms is occasioned by the malignancy of the venom received, which is sometimes of so corrosive a nature, as to penetrate immediately into all parts wherever it comes.

To the aforementioned symptomatical catalogue, dreadful as it is, might be added many others, for this direful malady frequently puts on the appearance of other disorders, and hence many unfortunate persons labour for years under afflictions originating from a venereal cause, mistaking them for gout or rheumatic pains; also palsies, convulsions, asthmas, &c. may all arise from a venereal taint, for there is scarcely any distemper that has put on so many different shapes, or been attended with such a variety of symptoms; and if proper relief be not timely obtained, the vital as well as natural and animal functions are depraved; the body becomes emaciated and unfit for motion; and the unfortunate victim awaits with impatience the kind messenger of death, to put a period to his miserable existence.

AS the faculty in general have recourse to mercurial preparations in this complaint, and as most of the compositions sold under different titles of pills, drops, tinctures, &c. have *Mercury* for their basis, it may be proper to set forth the danger and inefficacy of that destructive mineral.

There are not wanting sufficient authorities amongst medical practitioners, both ancient and modern, to prove the inefficacy of mercury in the cure of the venereal disease; and even those who are bigotted to its use, as the only specific in general practice, asserting it to be a *safe* medicine in the hands of a skilful practitioner, yet must acknowledge that when applied by the inexperienced, it is always dangerous, and very often destructive.

The Greeks supposed this fluid to be corrosive and poisonous; it was first introduced into medicine by the Arabians externally against various cutaneous maladies. About the end of the 13th century it was in practice with some of the European physicians; but was not generally established till the beginning of the sixteenth century, when it began to
be

be internally ventured on in the venereal and some other diseases.

Quicksilver, it is true, *has* been given internally in many cases, without prejudice, even to a large quantity; but the external application of it hath very often proved injurious to those who in the venereal disease have made the unhappy experiment. A great many it hath proved suddenly destructive to; hath caused a tremor, insensibility, palsy, perpetual lameness to some; to others an ill and frequently incurable habit of body.

"The cure by *Union* (says Fernelius) is attended with much danger to the nerves, and rather eases the complaints by its cold stupetactive quality, than eradicates the fomes; and though the humours are drained away in large quantities, yet the distemper returns oftentimes, and the patient, after MANY YEARS of his supposed cure, relapses and grows worse than ever."

J. B. Montanus gives an account of a person seized with an epilepsy immediately upon being anointed, and says, That if any receive a cure thereby it must be by accident.

Fallopian observes, that if the distemper be not at first subdued by Mercury, it will be useless to apply that remedy afterwards; and he gives instances of patients who had been anointed and nodes arising on the shin bones some years after, he opened them, and found the quicksilver in their pores.

"And an eminent physician of our own times observes, that if mercurial ointment be rubbed upon a chancre, beginning bubo, &c. and repeated daily three or four times, it will remove the appearance of the disease from the *part*, but it will drive it into the constitution. Also, that in a scorbutic or scrophulous habit, tainted with the venereal, if a small quantity of mercurial ointment be rubbed on any part of the body, it will in many instances produce a violent salivation, that in spite of all sorts of remedies will run on for several weeks, the patient reduced in strength, and the taint still remain, though the salivation has been so inordinate.

But however free from danger the use of quicksilver may be, some of its preparations are exceedingly poisonous; "but above all (says Dr. Allen) the *corrosive sublimate*.—This, like raging fire, catches and destroys all before."

Instances are given by ancient writers, of persons suddenly dropping down dead on the administration of mercurial pills; and many of them declare mercury to be a poison

used

used in any form whatever, being injurious to the nerves, by its cold stupefactive quality inducing tremors, palsies, convulsions, and a train of the most baneful nervous symptoms;

It is no uncommon case for patients under very eminent practitioners, to be pronounced perfectly cured, the symptoms having totally disappeared, and yet the disease will unexpectedly return again, perhaps with greater rage and violence than before. This generally proceeds from wrong measures taken at first; for there is a material difference between *destroying* the virus, and obliging the symptoms to *disappear*. A few doses of calomel mixed with the common purging pill, by weakening the spring of the fibres, will, in many instances, oblige the disorder to disappear and retreat into the habit; but the virus is not thereby destroyed; it only lurks in the blood, and must consequently break out again as soon as the solids have recovered their former tone and vigour.

A very eminent and ingenious practitioner has lately published a pamphlet, recommending a saline preparation of mercury, which being rubbed with a sufficient quantity of any mild powder, is applied to the mouth in small portions, where, by a proper degree of friction, it is absorbed immediately, and (he observes) produces its full effects upon the system, without doing injury to the stomach or bowels.— This, however, is a horrid method, and though it may possibly be found in some cases to answer the intention, yet its application is often attended with disagreeable effects, and I am of opinion that its disadvantages more than counterbalance its advantages; but as I wish not to make an assertion of this kind without positive proof, the following case, selected from several within my own practice, will sufficiently illustrate the *inelegancy* (to give it no harsher epithet) of this method.

A gentleman with a recent infection was apparently cured by mercurials; but some time after he was surprized by the appearance of a small very stubborn ulcer. To cure this, he applied the method of absorption above-mentioned, and persevered in it till his teeth became black and disagreeable, his breath was rendered so offensive that no person could bear to come within some yards of him, he was totally emaciated, but the ulcer was not removed, and his injured constitution dearly experienced the horrors and inefficacy of this application. He took only five bottles of the medicine recommended in the following pages: at the end of the

third the ulcer was healed, and at the completion of the fifth his constitution was restored to a degree of astonishment.

Allowing, however, for a moment, that Mercury hath sufficient power to eradicate the venereal virus; yet there are two substantial reasons for forbearing the use of it, where more safe and efficacious remedies may be had recourse to.

One objection to the use of mercury is the danger to which the patient is exposed should he happen to take cold whilst under a course of it. Many persons are so negligent as to use mercurials without taking the least care either to avoid cold, or observe a proper regimen; the consequence of such conduct must be obvious. The metropolis produces daily too many instances of the propriety of this objection: persons vend their diabolical compositions under various names, pretending that they may be taken without any confinement or restriction, being free from every dangerous quality; when the fact is, they are "mere vehicles of corrosive sublimate," and if the unfortunate persons who get into their clutches by any accident take cold, they soon feel, and perhaps have reason never to forget, the fatal effects thereof. A judicious practitioner will administer mercurials with the utmost caution; and give his patient particular directions to avoid such danger, well knowing that without care the remedy often proves worse than the disease.

A second objection to the use of mercury is, that even a salivation does not evacuate it out of the system, and it is of so subtle a nature, that it is not possible to say how long it may lie dormant and imperceptible, yet its action be reproduced by many casual circumstances incident to the human frame; and in the course of practice variety of cases have been met with wherein a salivation hath returned after every effort hath been made to evacuate the mercury from the system. These assertions are not made merely by way of inveigling against mercury; but they are founded on practice as well as on the opinion of several of the most eminent of the faculty: Dr. Saunders, Dr. Brocklesby, Mr. Bromfield, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Perry have publicly declared themselves to the same effect; and two instances are particularly recorded; one of a person, who after salivation and an appearance of perfect recovery, caught cold in a shower of rain, had a second salivation in consequence, and died in a few days; the other of a young lady, who died of a second salivation, which caused a mortification.

Such

Such evidence of the danger and inefficacy of mercury one would suppose sufficient to deter people from making use of remedies so hazardous even if skilfully administered; but particularly from applying in their distress to those ignorant persons who impudently sport with the lives of their fellow mortals.

To be of service to our fellow creatures is one of the grand duties incumbent on mankind in general; and whether it is done by giving ease and health to the afflicted, or in whatever manner it is in our power to be of public utility, it is our duty to do it to the utmost of our abilities. It is necessary therefore, after shewing the inefficacy of the general mode of treatment in venereal cases, to recommend a remedy that shall possess all the excellencies required, without any of the disagreeable qualities.

The venereal virus being "a fluid subtille, volatile, attractive, corrosive and penetrating," it requires a remedy at least equally subtille, volatile, and penetrating, whose actions may be extended into the most extreme parts of the vascular system, and counteract the malignant qualities of the infecting virus. Such a remedy is to be found *only* in the vegetable kingdom; and it is from repeated daily experience of its amazing powers that I am induced to recommend my genuine PARISIAN VEGETABLE SYRUP (distinguished many years under the name of Velnos) as a certain cure in the venereal disease, however complicated the disorder or dreadful the symptoms, having effected many surprizing cures, not only in recent gonorrhoea and simple cases; but in old inveterate complicated cases, when salivation, antimoniales, and the decoction of the woods have been tried to little or no purpose.

This elegant remedy is produced from vegetables only, without a single particle of mercury, or any pernicious article. It is agreeable to the taste, simple and uniform in its action, promoting moderately every evacuation, and though so mild that it may be administered with safety to children at the breast, or women during every stage of pregnancy; yet it is so powerful and subtille, that there is no part of the human body which the particles of it do not reach, consequently there are no symptoms that escape its operation. The chyle being impregnated with it, it is conveyed into every the most minute vessel: there are no glands which it does not pervade, no lamina of the bones between which it does not slide, and no capillary vessels which it will not penetrate.

Every stage of the venereal disease, whether single or complicated with the most inveterate scurvy, is radically cured by this powerful medicine; which dissolves and attenuates the humours, and disperses buboes, hardness of the testicles, ulcers in the urethra, &c. without the assistance of topical applications.

Such persons whose constitutions have been unfortunately impaired by an imprudent use of mercurial medicines, will find a happy relief in this syrup, as it acts as a wonderful restorative to the constitution, and removes those gouty, rheumatic and other pains, with which the patients are so frequently tormented after other symptoms of the disease have disappeared.

INSTRUCTIONS to the AFFLICTED.

Some people (from what motive I will not pretend to determine) inveigh strongly against the *parade*, as they falsely term it, of application for advice in these cases. But he only betrays his ignorance who asserts that the most copious *general* instructions may not in *particular* instances require some alteration; and he must be a bigot indeed, as well as destitute of at least all *practical* knowledge, who believes any medicine to be so perfectly efficacious in itself that its operations cannot receive any assistance from the experience of a judicious practitioner. Who then should a patient under a course of any public medicine apply to in particular circumstances but to the person whose situation ought to enable him to give the information required? If we employ what is called a regular bred practitioner, we naturally expect him to be answerable for his mode of treatment in *every* disease; and whatever station in the community a person may formerly have filled, when he becomes the proprietor of *one* secret prescription, which may affect the health and lives of thousands of mankind, surely it becomes his duty to make the effects and operations of such medicine his particular study, and to enable himself to give every possible assistance to the intrinsic value of his remedy. If he does not perform this duty he does not deserve the confidence of the public; and it is but a miserable consolation to a patient who wishes to be informed of some particular circumstance, to be told, "I make the medicine agreeable to the recipe, but I know nothing further."

But to return. As the immediate personal application is not always either convenient or agreeable, it may not be improper to add a few instructions for those not sufficiently acquainted

acquainted with the proper mode of conducting themselves after infection; for though the elegant medicine herein recommended removes the most disagreeable symptoms without any other application, yet proper measures may be taken to prevent the rapidity of the malady before it may be convenient to obtain that remedy; and as private interest ought always in some degree to give way to general utility, it is my wish to put every patient who depends on me for relief to as little expence as possible, by giving him every information that may hasten a cure.

To expedite the cure is to allay the inflammation, appease the heat of urine, soften the juices, and lubricate the passage of the urethra. For this purpose as soon as a person has reason to suspect himself infected, and has not convenience to apply for advice or proper remedies, he should strictly observe a cooling regimen, avoid all high-seasoned and salted provisions; he should drink plentifully of barley water, milk and water, whey, linseed tea, &c. take care of cold, beware of venereal enjoyments, and avoid all violent exercise. He should keep his body gently open, but by all means avoid strong drastic purges. A little cream of tartar will sometimes answer the purpose: or he may send to an apothecary for the following, which I have always found to be very proper.

Lenitive Electuary, one ounce.

Jalap and Rhubarb, of each two scruples.

Nitre, four scruples.

Simple Syrup, q. s. for an electuary.

Of this he may take about the size of a nutmeg, once, twice or thrice a day as he finds it necessary to keep his body laxative. By these means he will be better prepared for the operation of proper remedies.

To allay the inflammation bathing the part frequently with a little milk and water just warm will be found serviceable, and a little linseed tea thrown up the urethra will be useful on many accounts.

Should these not be found sufficient to answer the intention, the following fomentation will be proper, especially if the patient be troubled with a chordee:

Take, Elder and Chamomile flowers, of each half an ounce.
Marshmallow leaves, an handful.

Linseed, half an ounce.

Boil these ingredients in three pints of water till reduced to a quart, then strain it off and foment the part well with it warm two or three times a day.

In case of stranguary,

Take Gum Arab. powder

Crém. Tart. of each equal parts.

Mix them and take a tea-spoonful two or three times a day in a little water.

Cleanliness of the part affected is to be *particularly* attended to in every stage of this disease.

By all means avoid all such remedies as are promised to stop the running immediately. I know it is usual with many practitioners to apply astringent injections; but whenever the discharge is unseasonably restrained, and the virulent matter thereby blocked up, before the infection is totally carried off by medicines that cleanse the parts and evacuate the poison, a confirmed *lues* will certainly be the consequence; for reason alone sufficiently points out that if humours flow to any particular part and find no passage for their running off, they must swell the parts more; therefore stopping fluxes ought to be one of the last intentions put in execution, and a virulent gonorrhœa ought never to be stopped till proper revulsions are made and correctives have preceded: then, *and then only* may corroborants be applied.

The limits prescribed to this pamphlet will not admit of fully investigating the subject; but it may not be foreign to the present purpose to enquire a little into the propriety of using injections to stop the stillicidium in the first stage of this disease; and in order to this it may be necessary to take a slight view of the nature and action of the venereal matter in producing that common symptom, a discharge into the urethra.

A celebrated writer on this subject defines the venereal virus to be "an extremely fine, volatile, saline fluid, subtil, attractive, corrosive, and very penetrating." No one, perhaps, will question the truth of this definition. Now it may easily be conceived how readily a fluid of this nature is absorbed through the pores of such a soft and sensible part as the penis, during the local heat in the act of coition. It is natural to suppose that as the heat abates, the pores gradually close, and by that means shut up this infectious fluid. The human body being so framed as to have a general tendency to throw off whatever is injurious to health, it is the duty of a medical practitioner to observe which way nature points, and to *assist* instead of *counteracting* her intentions.

The venereal virus being thus absorbed is to be considered as a *local* affection, and nature endeavours to disburthen itself of the offending humour by opening a passage through that delicate membrane that lines the urethra. Thus Hippocrates followed nature in his 21st aphorism, where he advises

vices to throw off all humours by the evacuations *nearest* the parts affected.

In the venereal disease nature generally throws the injurious matter to the nearest glands; so the virulent gonorrhoea is generally supposed to have its first seat in those small glands of the urethra, called by anatomists *Glandulae Cowperianae*. If she be counteracted in her first intention she flies to the glands of the groin, &c.

It may, therefore, justly be asked, whether it be prudent to interrupt the progress of nature in her intentions of the virulent gonorrhoea?—If before the heat *in coitu* be totally abated, and the pores closed, a proper detergent was made use of, experience proves that infection might be prevented; but after the virus has been absorbed, and nature has shewn which way she wishes to free herself, it is certainly wrong to counteract her. This is further confirmed by considering that in the species of infection where there is no discharge, a cure is always more difficult; and also that if the discharge be too small, a bubo is generally the consequence.

I wish not to be understood here as objecting to all kind of injections whatever: it is not the *mode* but the *composition* that I censure. Injections are in many respects exceedingly proper; but as it is allowed that there must be an ulcer from which such discharge is produced, and as it is proved that mercurial topical applications to ulcers on the external parts will drive the infection into the habit; by parity of reasoning injections of a similar nature thrown into the urethra, though they give a temporary relief, will have a like tendency to injure the constitution.

In the use of the vegetable remedy herein recommended, it is to be noted, as to the time required for perfecting a cure, that besides the degree of infection, the age and constitution of the patient, as also the addition of other acrimonious humours, is to be considered, so as to render it impossible to fix any certain time for a radical cure. In some constitutions where immediate application has been made to me, or when the precautions before recommended, have been taken, I have frequently experienced that three bottles have cured a recent infection, and in others it hath required six or eight; but I can safely aver, that by a proper perseverance and attention to the directions I have not yet known the medicine fail of effecting a cure; and as the restrictions required during its administration are only respecting regimen, violent exercise

exercise and to abstain from venery, it may be taken without confinement or hindrance of business.

An observation is proper to be made here, which is equally applicable to any creditable public medicine: a person who has laboured under a violent disorder for many years, perhaps, and has probably in the course of that time suffered a great deal very patiently; whilst under a regular practitioner; if he should think proper to try any *advertised* medicine, if it does not in a manner work a miracle, he gives it up, condemns the medicine and villifies the proprietor; when probably if he had persevered but a short time longer, he would have found the relief he wished for.

In respect to the present medicine, I wish it to be understood, that in many cases, not only perseverance is necessary, as it corrects and purifies the whole mass of blood and juices; but also that it is not uncommon for the patient to take half the quantity requisite for a radical cure before he *perceives any* benefit. This will be further exemplified in the annexed cases. From persons, therefore who shall favour me with an impartial trial of the medicine, I expect an implicit obedience to my directions; and I will in return promise them a safe and radical cure, though not always a speedy one.

I must make one remark here, as being of the utmost consequence, both for the satisfaction of the patient, and to my own reputation. It has been proved, in the former part of this work, that *mercury* may lie dormant a considerable time in the human body, and afterwards be accidentally brought again into action. In some of the following cures it will be seen that this vegetable remedy has had that effect in some old and obstinate cases, where a great deal of mercury had before been liberally administered, insomuch that my patients have been sometimes doubtful of the truth of my assurance, that there was no mercurial preparation in the syrup. Much pains too has been taken in order to persuade the public that this medicine was "a mere vehicle of corrosive sublimate." A judicious public need not be told how practicable it is, though at the same time how *illiberal*, to exhibit a bottle of Vegetable Syrup, *with corrosive sublimate*, and falsely to assert that it was the medicine of an opponent.

I not only declare that in the composition of the genuine *Parisian* Vegetable Syrup, which is prepared only by me, there is not any mercurial preparation whatever, but I submit it to any impartial chymist to analyse; and in order that every patient may himself judge of the truth of my assertion;

I have

I have added to the end of this pamphlet, sundry methods of recovering mercury into its original shape; by which it may be easily known whether any preparation be mercurial or no.

This pamphlet being already extended beyond its intended limits, a few venereal cases only will be selected, just to prove the efficacy of the medicine in the different stages of the disease.

An elderly gentleman applied three days only after infection; the symptoms he informed me appeared within twelve hours after coition, upon which he had taken some gentle opening medicines by way of precaution. The parts were much inflamed, and the discharge great and much discoloured. He obtained a radical cure, however, by three bottles.

A gentleman from the country applied to me with a virulent gonorrhoea, having been infected about a fortnight; who informed me that since the appearance of the symptoms he had lived *very regular*, and had also taken two or three cooling purges. He took two bottles of my syrup; but instead of finding any appearance of recovery, the inflammation was more violent, and all the other symptoms much the same as on his first application. I began to suspect that he did not do my medicine justice, and on questioning him, he acknowledged that he had sometimes omitted taking the syrup at night, and never drank less than a bottle of wine a day. I told him that if he was to drink a gallon of sarsaparilla decoction every day as a means of hastening his cure, it would scarce compensate for *such living regular*. He could neither refrain from drinking he said, nor take any decoction, for he did not like physic. I therefore advised him to seek some other relief; for I could not promise him a cure without he would pay some attention to my directions. We parted, and in about six weeks he returned to me with violent eruptions all over his body, a swelling in his neck, and a great many other disagreeable symptoms. I then prevailed on him to put himself under my immediate inspection, that I might be answerable for the regularity of his conduct. He was by this means perfectly restored in a short time.

A young man who had some years since gone through a course of mercurials for a venereal infection was discharged from the hands of the faculty as cured. When he applied to

to me he was covered with large pustules from head to foot, but particularly his arms and thighs. His whole body was emaciated, his strength nearly exhausted, and to all appearance a few weeks must have put an end to his miserable existence. He was immediately put upon the use of the Vegetable Syrup, and by six bottles was made quite a new creature.

A servant to a gentleman in Westminster, who was dis-
 relaxed constitution, and much injured by the quantity
 mercury he had taken six months before, was troubled with
 violent pains in his shin bones, nocturnal pains, head-ach,
 and had frequently eruptions in his face. He had one bottle
 of my Italian Liniment to rub upon his shins, which swelled
 a little, and three bottles of the syrup made a compleat
 cure.

A gentleman who had undergone a course of mercurials
 ten years before, a few months after his discharge from the
 faculty discovered that his cure was not compleat. Having
 a particular aversion to advertised medicines, he submitted
 to the modes prescribed in regular practice, till he had spent
 upwards of 40*l.* without obtaining a radical cure. At
 length he applied personally to know if my Vegetable remedy
 would afford him relief. His complaint was highly com-
 plicated with the scurvy; his legs and arms were covered
 with pimples; he had violent itchings all over his body,
 particularly when warm in bed; on his back were several
 large pustules, and one small ulcer.—He paid implicit obe-
 dience to my directions, and received a radical cure by only
 six bottles.

A gentleman in the city had for upwards of sixteen months
 been afflicted with a malignant sore throat from a venereal
 cause; he was under a surgeon of eminence, and underwent
 mercurial courses repeatedly without effect, till he was re-
 duced that it was feared he was falling into a consumption.
 In this desperate situation he was recommended to the Vege-
 table remedy, from which he received a radical cure in about
 six weeks.

A gentleman near Fleet-street had been afflicted many
 years with an obstruction in the urethra, and had also an
 ulcer at the neck of the bladder. He had for a considerable
 time used bougies without effect, the passing of which fre-
 quently

quently put him to such exquisite torture, that he was obliged to relinquish the use of them, and being in constant pain he almost despaired of ever obtaining relief. In this unhappy situation he entered on a course of the Vegetable Syrup; but though it was two months before his water came free, yet in about four his cure was entirely completed.

A tradesman near Temple-bar twelve years before his application to me received a venereal infection, for which he applied to a gentleman of extensive practice, and went thro' a course of mercurials without obtaining a cure. He therefore applied to other surgeons, many of them of the first eminence, and, (as himself expressed it) had taken his hat full of mercury, and in every mode in which the faculty could administer it. He had also taken several advertised medicines, and tried the antimonial method prescribed by the "company of surgeons." Disagreeable symptoms daily increased, and he had large nodes upon his arm which almost deprived him of the use of it. To this he had used an outward application which gave him some relief; and he had taken the decoction of the woods in large quantities. But finding no substantial benefit in any medicines he had taken, he had given up all hopes of a cure, and was with much difficulty prevailed on by a friend to apply to me. The most striking symptoms that now affected him were an ulcerated throat, nodes upon both legs and one arm, violent nocturnal pains, and hectic fever. I assured him that if he would put himself entirely under my direction, there could be no doubt of his obtaining a cure. He immediately began a course of my medicine, and as he had taken mercury so very liberally before I apprehended that possibly it might be concealed somewhere in the system, and now be brought again to operate, and therefore cautioned him to be aware of taking cold. My suspicions were but too well founded. At the end of the third bottle he came to me very much displeased, thinking I had deceived him in my assurances that there was no mercurial preparation incorporated in the Syrup, for he perceived some of his former symptoms whilst under mercurial courses return, tho' in a very small degree; being thoroughly convinced of the purity of the medicine, he continued it according to the directions, and by ten bottles received a radical cure, though I prevailed on him to take two bottles more, in order thoroughly to eradicate any remains either of the disease or mercury, so well as perfectly to restore his constitution.

BOSTON MEDICAL
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A gentleman who had been married upwards of two years applied to me in great anxiety, having a discharge and heat of urine exactly similar to a fresh infection, though he declared it was five years since he had any venereal complaint, nor had he since his marriage taken any measures whereby he could receive a fresh infection. He related to me the method that his practitioner had pursued at the time he alluded to, and though so long a time had elapsed, and he was supposed to have been radically cured, all the present symptoms united to confirm my opinion that his complaint was venereal. He began the Syrup, but from the two first bottles he perceived no alteration, except that the heat of urine was a great deal abated. However, seven bottles made a perfect cure.

A woman about forty years of age, in the fourth month of her pregnancy, applied to me, complaining of a violent relaxation and also a schirrous tumour in her right breast. From several corroborating circumstances I judged the cause to be venereal, and after some little hesitation she confessed that her husband had injured her some time before, though she believed without knowing that himself was infected; that as soon as it was discovered, he had applied to a person near Fleet-market, and they were both, as imagined, cured; but she had never been in health since, and had twice miscarried. The husband had but few disagreeable symptoms now, the chief being nocturnal pains, accompanied with violent prickings in the part of generation. The poor woman's constitution had suffered very much. The disorder of the body, added to the anguish of her mind, had rendered her truly an object of compassion. I immediately put them both upon a course of my Vegetable remedy, at the same time recommending a strict attention to regimen, and a regulation of the passions. The husband took only four bottles; the woman eight; and I had the satisfaction to experience the efficacy of my medicine in an extraordinary manner, the woman being since delivered of the child with which she was then pregnant, and which is perfectly free from any symptoms of the disease.

A young man of an exceeding gross habit, had no symptoms till the eight day after infection, which were then very mild. He took some of the clectuary prescribed in the former part of this pamphlet, and then entered upon a course of

of the Syrup ; but it took eight bottles to make a perfect cure.

A gentleman in whom the symptoms appeared within twelve hours after infection, though naturally of a moderate habit, took nine bottles to complete his cure. The symptoms were very virulent, accompanied with chancres, phymosis, &c.

To Dr. Hodson, No. 14, Northumberland-street.

" Five months since I had the misfortune to receive a venereal infection, which made its first appearance in sharp pricking pains on the nut of the penis, no discharge, but red spots appeared, which were just beginning to ulcerate when I applied for some advertised drops and purging remedy prepared in the Old Bailey. I continued the use of these medicines for four months, and though I had paid strict attention to the direction in every respect, I was in a worse situation than when I began taking them. The symptoms now were several lumps and soreness under and about the root of the tongue, sides of the throat and palate; all much swelled, and seemed at times that the under jaw was quite benumbed; pains in the groin and thighs, and violent itching of the penis. I have taken five bottles of your Syrup, and beg to know whether I may depend upon a cure by persevering in it, as many of the symptoms are not yet removed."

This was one of the most obstinate cases I ever met with ; but the gentleman obtained a radical cure, though it was some time first, for while he was under the mercurial medicines at first alluded to, he caught a violent cold.

GLEETS and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES.

A GLEET, called also the simple or benign gonorrhœa, is an involuntary efflux of seminal juice; or, as Dr. Fordyce defines it, An increased secretion from the mucous glands of the urethra without infection. The discharged matter is mild and generally whitish, occasioning no disorder on the parts through which it passes, or on which it falls.

Weakness in the parts is the PRINCIPAL CAUSE, which may be *occasioned* particularly by excessive or too early venery, and the practice of self-pollution, to which youth are so generally addicted. It may also be occasioned by relaxation owing to heat of climate, as also by the shock of any violent disorder, violent or too frequent purging, excess of spirituous liquors, cold, too frequent coition, violent exercise, and acrimony in a cachochymic, scorbutic or arthritic habit. It often happens, likewise, that after a venereal infection, a gleet will remain and be very troublesome, even though every symptom of the disease hath disappeared; and this is generally the case if strong mercurial remedies have been used, or if the patient hath repeatedly had the disease.

Gleets and seminal emissions have been generally allowed to be very difficult of cure. Perhaps no disease hath baffled the skill of the faculty more; and they must allow, that in many instances they have given more trouble than the most acute disorders. This difficulty, I presume, must arise either from the *original cause* not being thoroughly investigated, or (what is too often the case) want of perseverance in the patient in the use of proper medicines; for the cure of these kind of weaknesses, in general require a longer time to effect than patients expect.

As to venereal gleets, I have not in the course of my practice experienced the least difficulty in the cure of them, it
being

being very seldom that I have had occasion to use any strengthening or astringent remedies after the use of the Vegetable Syrup, except when the patient has been before very much reduced by mercurial medicines, and then I have always found the medicine hereafter recommended to have the desired effect.

It is a truth which, perhaps, no practitioner will attempt to deny, that the weaknesses most difficult to cure are those occasioned by early or excessive venery, or the baneful habit of self-pollution. Young persons ought to be cautious of entering themselves too early into the service of *Venus*, and to consider well their constitutions before they give themselves up to their lascivious inclinations. The strongest constitutions may be ruined by excess, and people of weak tender habits ought to be particularly cautious, for venereal pleasures may prove equally injurious whether they be entered upon *too early* in life, or are carried beyond the bounds of moderation and strength of the constitution. These considerations ought to be impressed upon the minds of young people early, as it is too late to caution them against a danger when they have got so far in that they cannot escape it. *Nature*, it is true, prompts us sometimes to bathe in the enticing streams of pleasure; but our passions should be moderated by reason, and we ought not to suffer the one so far to get the ascendancy over the other as to bring on a total inability to comply with the *reasonable* desires of nature; for that will be found to be the case even in what is deemed the prime of life, if our early passions are not moderated; and a premature old age must inevitably be the consequence of a dissipated youth, if proper restoratives be not timely applied to. However young people should not give themselves up to voluptuousness, in the hope that such balsamic restoratives are happily to be obtained. A constitution may be so far debilitated that the best remedies will prove ineffectual for its reiteration. Most diseases are much easier to prevent than to cure; and though I would not have the most emaciated person, even in the last stage of a consumption, despair of obtaining relief; yet I would have those, who, perhaps, not being aware of the danger, have already stepped into the alluring path, seek the most early remedy, and hastily retire from that road, which though strewed with pleasure, is sure to lead to destruction.

The Divine Author of our being has so adjusted the laws of our nature and constitution that a vicious youth must necessarily groan under a decrepid old age, should he reach

that stage of life. Our bodies are not able to sustain the repeated shocks of our ungovernable lusts; if by an eager pursuit of pleasures our solids are kept upon the continual stretch, they must wear out, and either subject us to an immature death, or the mortifying reflections of repenting age.

Would those young gentlemen, therefore, who so early and ardently offer themselves before the shrine of *Venus*, but seriously take a view of the dreadful precipice on which they stand, when they thus stray from the paths of virtue; would they attentively consider what a load of afflictions they are treasuring up for themselves by their dissolute way of life; and could they but conceive the horrors of that emaciated state which will most assuredly be their portion; the dread of what is to come would be sufficient to cool the warmest passion, and guard them against the temptation of the most enchanting vices.

Perhaps the chief cause of infidelity on one part in the marriage state may be attributed to the debilitation of the other occasioned by the imprudences above alluded to. This consideration might surely have some weight, and stop them in the midst of their dissipation. At least it ought to oblige them to seek proper assistance for the restoration of their constitution before they enter into a state for the duties of which they are totally incapable, and which consequently, instead of proving a life of pleasure and happiness, must inevitably be a continual scene of discontent and misery.

As to the numerous train of evils which arise from the habit of self-abuse, it can be of little service to caution those persons to avoid a danger who have never any opportunity of observing that caution: this emaciating practice is too frequently imbibed amongst play-fellows, and in schools, where treatises of this kind are never admitted. Boys wantonly point it out to each other, not knowing, perhaps, the danger that attends it. Young people think not that the prolific juice which they are so lavish of in their juvenile days, is the source of all their sprightliness and activity, and will be wanted in their riper years, to support them in case of sickness, and in health to fit them for the necessary occupations of life. No friendly monitor informs them that a continuance of such practices will bring on disorders which must terminate in the most dreadful consequences; and that ere they have reached the meridian of their days they will drag on a miserable life, deprived of memory and all vigour of mind; real spectacles of wretchedness, no longer men, but animals half dead.

But

But though it is not probable that young people should see this treatise time enough to prevent their *entering* into such courses; yet it may be a means of persuading them to refrain from a continuation thereof, and of restoring their strength and vigour, just to point out some of the symptoms consequent of such conduct, and to recommend a proper remedy. Happy will it be for the reader, should he have been so unfortunate as to have suffered from *any* of the above mentioned causes, if he has prudence enough to receive this friendly caution, and resolution to wean himself from a continuance in the cause of his misfortune! and the intention of these pages will be fully answered, whether they tend to restore health to constitutions already injured, or guard the unwary from a continuance in vices which in the end must be their inevitable ruin; for these kind of pleasures not only impair the constitution of the body, but weaken and enervate the noblest faculties of the soul, whereby the whole man is frequently brought to bend under the weight of the most melancholy circumstances.

From relaxed and debilitated constitutions, proceeding from any of the causes above alluded to, arise many disagreeable circumstances, such as impotency, barrenness, palpitation of the heart, weakness, dulness, trembling, melancholy, loss of memory, nervous affections, lowness of spirits, nocturnal and involuntary emissions, particularly in making water or upon stool, with a total disinclination as well as inability for venereal enjoyments; and in the end palsies, lethargies, or a wasting consumption, with a complication of every thing destructive to the human frame.

In men there often appears redness and inflammation of the glans penis, a disagreeable itching sensation, and a mucus between the preputium and the glans, which being harboured there occasions a rank smelling furriness.

In women it causes the fluor albus, or whites, weakness and pains in the back, relaxation of the womb, inward wastings and decays, &c.

It is of infinite consequence to the patient, however, that the originating cause should be thoroughly investigated; because if it proceeds from the remains of a venereal infection, or from a scorbutic or cachochymic habit, the body should be properly regulated before strengthening medicines are used. This being duly attended to the use of the balsamic medicine which I have published under the name of the PERSIAN RESTORATIVE DROPS will be found to answer every intention required, being an exalted chemical

mical preparation, acting as a tonic upon relaxed constitutions, restoring the system to its original health, and is a most elegant strengthener for thin emaciated persons, reduced either by a natural weakness of constitution or a course of dissipated pleasure.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, or unfortunate youth who have brought on themselves a numerous train of evils will, by the use of this find themselves restored to health and strength, and all the melancholy symptoms removed which are the general effects of such causes.

These drops restore strength and vigour to all parts of the body; and are particularly adapted to those who travel into the Indies, or who have reduced their constitutions by change of climate. All nervous complaints occasioned by hard drinking or an immoderate use of tea, are perfectly removed by this balsamic remedy.

This elegant preparation is earnestly recommended to those ladies who from repeated difficult labours are afflicted with weakness and infirmities; and ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and at a certain period it is most highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

The Persian Restorative Drops are extracted by a chemical process from some of the choicest natural balsams and strengtheners in the *Materia Medica*.—The name *balsamic* in a manner conveys an idea of its virtues: it is a requisite in medicines of this class, that they be soft, yielding and adhesive; also that by their smallness they have a ready disposition to motion; for as Dr. Mostherly justly observes, “medicines of this kind cannot be conveyed to the part required but by the common road of the circulation,” therefore they ought to be administered in such a form as they may most readily be conveyed into the circulation, and their use must be continued some time before their effect can be perceived.

From the foregoing observation the propriety of a liquid form for the administration of such remedies, in preference to that of any other, is obvious; and these drops, (which are perfectly elegant in respect to smell, taste, and appearance) will be found to possess the genuine qualities of an analeptic, for besides the nutritious quality of restoratives, they have a fragrant, subtle, oleous principal, which immediately affects the nerves, and gives a kind of friendly motion to the fluids,

fluids, yielding plenty of animal heat, the true source of firmness and vigour.

It is not thought necessary to add here many attestations of the efficacy of these drops : a few only are annexed, and the afflicted may, on personal application, be assured of a radical cure, in most cases, from whatever cause proceeding.

A woman between 30 and 40, of a very relaxed habit, and violently afflicted with the scurvy, complaining of great weakness and violent floodings, after correcting the habit with proper antiscorbutics took six bottles of these drops. In taking the first bottle she voided a large quantity of worms, and after that recovered strength daily, and was perfectly restored to health.

A gentleman about 40, troubled with a gleet for three years, originating from a venereal cause, had taken a great deal of medicine without effect ; the discharge was frequently tinged with blood, and he was so reduced and emaciated as to render life a misery. Having discovered the cause of the gleet, I advised a course of anti-venereals previous to taking these drops ; which being complied with, a few bottles of this restorative made a perfect cure.

A gentleman from the country applied with a very remarkable gleet, which delicacy forbids to describe here. He had, some years back been cured of a venereal infection by mercurials, had since that time laboured under a constant depression of spirits ; his appetite lost ; sickness in a morning, and very frequently vomited blood ; he had almost a continual pain in his head, with a dizziness, sometime delirious, and a slow nervous fever. He had been under many very eminent practitioners, but without obtaining a cure. He continued three weeks under a course of proper correctives and then began with the restorative, of which he took ten bottles, and is perfectly recovered.

To Dr. Hodson, London.

From an imprudent connection formed very early in life I brought on myself a variety of disagreeable symptoms, with almost a total inability for all venereal pleasures, the particulars of which I sent you in a former letter. I am happy to inform you that by taking eight bottles of your
Persian

Persian Drops, and observing the instructions you was so kind to send me, I find my constitution restored to a degree of admiration, and am, your humble-servant,
Deptford.

S. B.

Having during my residence at a boarding-school contracted a baneful habit which boys wantonly point out to each other, I became a most miserable object, labouring under a complication of various disagreeable symptoms, which rendered my life a misery. I have, agreeable to my promise sent you an account of the success of your medicines, which have to me been the greatest earthly blessing I could have received; for they have restored me from a state of melancholy to that of health and vigour, and for which I shall ever think myself your very obliged, humble servant,
Walden.

H. T.

The relaxation of which I complained to you was I believe owing chiefly to heat and change of climate, for being always of a delicate constitution I never gave way to those pleasures that so frequently bring on similar complaints. However, you are at liberty to let the public know that seven bottles of your Persian drops have perfectly strengthened my constitution, and given me better spirits than I have ever enjoyed before in my life; for which reason I shall ever remain your's, &c.

Woolwich.

T— M—.

From a relaxation occasioned by a trick too common amongst young persons I was frequently troubled with emissions in my sleep and at stool. Though I had long discontinued the vile abuse, and had taken a variety of medicines, yet I obtained no relief, and began to fear that I had reduced myself beyond the power of medicine to reach my case. I am not above five-and-twenty, and the anxiety of mind under which I must labour may better be conceived than described. Ten bottles of your Persian drops, with an attention to the particulars you was so obliging to recommend to my notice, have so established my health and strength that I shall ever think myself bound to recommend your medicine, and am, with the greatest sincerity, your obliged humble servant,

Bury St. Edmund's.

F. J.

A gentle-

A gentleman had laboured under a feminal gleet for five years; his appetite, strength and spirits were much reduced, and his constitution so impaired that he was threatened with a total loss of virility, tho' not above 30 years of age. He was violently afflicted with the scurvy; but had never contracted a venereal infection. After going thro' a regular course of antiscorbutics, he took these drops, and in a few months his health was perfectly re-established.

A gentleman in the army had been troubled with a gleet for many years, occasioned by an ill-treated venereal complaint. Since that period there had been a discharge, sometimes trifling, at others quite copious; but for the last four months he seldom went to urine or stool without voiding a considerable quantity. In six months he was radically cured.

A boy about 18 who had wantonly practised a destructive habit to a great excess for four years, had reduced himself to a declining state; was troubled with violent aching pains in his thighs and in all the neighbouring parts. Being unwilling his friends should know the cause, and which he had been awakened to by one of my advertisements, he applied in person, and was soon recovered.

To Dr. HODSON, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

"Very early in youth I was taught the baneful habit of self-pollution, which growing evil has brought upon me a complication of disorders, the symptoms of which are low spirits, dullness, absence in company, nocturnal and involuntary emissions, with total inability and disinclination for matrimonial enjoyments; I am very thin, and so tender in the face, that the blood starts in various places every time I shave. I am only 23 years old, but could give you more symptoms, all of which I have reason to believe proceeds from this habit: in short, the effects of past misconduct renders me at present quite miserable."—Cured by four bottles of vegetable syrup, and six of the Persian Drops.

To Dr. HODSON, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

"In my boyage, before nature had granted her powers, and given me the stamp of manhood, I unluckily caught the vice of Onanism, and by continuance of this practice forced nature till I arrived at the age of 25, at which time you will not wonder that I found myself almost debilitated. From this period, in a great measure, though not entirely, I desisted from this habit, and consequently found the powers of nature much more invigorated; but I still laboured under a weakness of the feminals, insomuch that my involuntary discharges were frequent; and notwithstanding this great discharge of the stores of
H nature,

nature, I continued florid, strong and robust, and the semen itself always in plentiful quantity; by which I hoped that the vessels might be restored to their proper tone. — Twelve bottles of your Persian Drops have had the desired effect."

To Dr. HODSON, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

"I was induced to write this letter by seeing an advertisement in the newspapers, relative to your giving advice in cases of Onanism—a sin, which, I am now convinced, is very heinous in its nature, and an abomination in the sight of God, as it strikes at the root of procreation, and is a destroyer of all conjugal and social happiness. — But however sinful or dangerous, in its consequences, I was, to my sorrow, deluded into the practice of it for several years; and though I have been enabled to desist therefrom for some time, yet I still find some of its bad effects in my body, particularly an aching pain across the loins when I am not in much exercise, pains in my head, spitting a thick blackish salt spittle frequently, and I have nocturnal emissions so often as once a week, which weaken my body and very much distress my mind." — Cured by ten bottles.

To Dr. HODSON, London.

"I am a person turned of thirty years, of a sound constitution as I think at present, eating hearty and sleeping well, and have never had any venereal complaint; but have been in the southern climates, and afflicted some years with a drain or gleet, sometimes on going to stool, and at other times as mentioned in your directions. I can give no account of its first proceeding, except that I have been guilty (like other youths) of that abominable vice which you mention. — I have taken eight bottles of your Persian Drops with benefit and mean to take four more. When on the sixth bottle the drain on going to stool was reduced to be no more than a drop of water, and rather of a whitish nature, being no way clammy or slimy."

"My diet, during taking the Drops, has been, for dinner veal or lamb, either boiled or roasted, with vegetables, calves head, calves feet and fish; for breakfast, a pint of boiled milk with bread in it; a dish or two of coffee in the afternoon, and little or no supper. As to drink, a pint of ale after dinner, and the same after supper; but if thirsty between meals, a glass of red wine and water or cyder. Also I made use of the cold bath three times a week."

To Dr. HODSON, Hatton-Garden.

"Have been for two years past troubled, and latterly much alarmed, by frequent nocturnal emissions, which at length I found (or at least imagined) weakened me very much, and at times occasioned a pain

pain in my back and breast. My imagination was more forcibly impressed at some times than at others, but the emissions were generally brought on by dreams. The occasion of this weakness, as I conceive, was a too early and frequent connection in Germany, which climate being warmer than I had before experienced, affected me very much. I was then 16. On seeing your Drops advertised I thought they would do me good, and was resolved to try them, therefore got a bottle, which I took as directed, eating a large cup of isinglass or hartshorn jelly every day, drinking red wine or red wine and water, leaving off tea and all kinds of spirits, and making use of the cold bath. The first bottle did me good, having stopped my nocturnal emissions, therefore got another before that was quite gone, and continued them for some time."

To Dr. HODSON, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

"Your pamphlet having been bought at our house to see the cure of sore legs, I fortunately got hold of it, and read that part which concerned myself. I am not yet 17, and still go to school, where one of our head boys, two years since, had shewn me the way, which I continued, without knowing that it was wrong or hurtful.—I do not know that I hurt myself by it, but remember that after I had done so about six months I began to lose all desire to play and romp with the other boys, and they said I grew stupid.—When I had seen your book I left it off by degrees, for I had not at first sufficient resolution. I then bought a bottle of your Persian Drops, and after that another, and I now find as great a desire to play as I had before, so I write this that you may send your book into schools."

Persons however young, who have in the least given way to the delusive habit of self-abuse, should lose no time in applying to the proprietor of these Drops; who gives advice with that tenderness and fidelity which such cases demand; and patients who require it may be accommodated with board, &c. in his own house, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

* * These Drops are a genuine production from the richest balsams and gums of the *Materia Medica*, and perfectly free from *Cantharides*, or any other irritating and pernicious ingredient. Acting therefore as a strengthener, and not as a temporary provocative, it scarcely need be observed, that the patient is not to expect sudden and immediate relief from this medicine; but the effect will be gradual, consequently a little perseverance will be necessary.

A P P E N D I X.

Containing some additional testimonies of the efficacy of Dr. Hodson's Medicines and mode of treatment.

S O R E B R E A S T S.

A lady at Papley, near Oundle in Northamptonshire, after having lain-in a fortnight, her breast began to be inflamed and painful; every endeavour was made use of in order to repel it, but in vain: matter was soon formed, and it was opened by a gentleman of the faculty. During seven weeks the situation of the patient continued very precarious, being often flattered with the appearance of an approaching cure, and matter as often collecting again.—By applying the specific recommended in this pamphlet, she was perfectly cured in one month.

A lady at Hilgay in Norfolk, recommended by the clergyman of the parish, perfectly cured in a month.

Mrs. Frost, of Chesterton near Cambridge, safely cured of a bad milk sore, occasioned by a fever in her lying-in.

Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. Cole, a gentleman farmer, at Boxworth in Cambridgeshire, got cold in her lying-in, which occasioned a violent inflamed breast. She was attended by a surgeon from St. Ives and another from Cambridge; but receiving no relief, was recommended (by a neighbour who had experienced the benefit thereof) to this specific, and was cured in five weeks.

The wife of a poor man recommended by Mr. Cole, was cured in a month of a very bad breast.

Mrs. Ivatt, at Lolworth, cured of a very bad milk sore, having lain-in about six months.

Mrs. Fitch, of Linton, cured of a milk sore, having lain-in about six months.

¶ The Specific for Sore Breasts is now sold in Pots at Half a Guinea each, and can be had only at the Doctor's House, No. 29, Hatton-Garden (removed from Northumberland-Street).

SCORBUTIC HUMOURS.

*Letter from a gentleman of the first character at Lynn Regis,
Norfolk, Sept. 21, 1787.*

"The great benefit I have received from your vegetable syrup will induce me to continue taking it, and as I mean to keep some constantly in my house, be so kind to send me twelve canisters by diligence. My case has been a violent scorbutic eruption, which I have been attacked with for some time. On my return from Harrogate, about two years since, it broke out in both my legs from my knees to my feet; in appearance the skin resembled the coarsest bark of a tree. I began a course of your medicine last November, with a strict attention to your directions, and have taken 20 canisters from Mr. Marshall of this place. The disorder did not yield to it till after the 12th. I am not yet perfectly free from it, but shall continue taking your syrup, and am happy to tell you it has made a most wonderful alteration in me, so much to the satisfaction of myself and friends, that I flattered myself this account would prove agreeable to you, which you are at liberty to make use of in what manner you please."

Another letter from the same gentleman, dated Oct. 5, says, "Except a little eruption of heat (scarcely worth mentioning) I am in a fine state of health. It has had its desired effect. Indeed, I may say, I deserve it, as I took your medicine with the strictest attention to your directions in every respect, and for a long continuance too—what few persons probably would have complied with. I mean to continue it as I shall see occasion."

[Dr. Hadson is obliged to this gentleman for his candid and impartial trial of this syrup; and at the same time must observe that in a medicine of this pure and perfectly innocent nature, prepared solely from vegetables, it is only from perseverance and a strict attention to the directions, that relief can be expected in obstinate cases.—Dr. H. has further to remark, That had his Vegetable Syrup contained any mercurial preparation

ration in the composition, (as hath been maliciously insinuated in some of the papers) this gentleman must undoubtedly have discovered it, it being impossible for any person to have continued taking mercury for so long a period without feeling the baneful effects thereof.]

A gentleman of Lynn in Norfolk had laboured for some years under a violent and disagreeable humour, which at first made its appearance in small pimples breaking out upon his head, but which increased to large spreading ulcers, and descended upon his forehead so low as to render his eyes in danger. He had applied for relief to many professors in regular practice as well as to others, some of whom pronounced the complaint to be of a cancerous nature, and others the Tinea, or Scald Head. Finding no relief from their prescriptions, he came to town, and put himself under the immediate inspection of Dr. Hodson.—At the time he was received into the doctor's house, there were upon the crown of his head seven deep and spreading ulcers, two of them nearly the size of a half crown piece, and all of them extremely fetid, casting forth such an offensive smell as rendered his presence very disagreeable.—But notwithstanding the inveteracy of the case, in five weeks he returned into the country perfectly sound, in which state he continues.

A young man who lives a few miles from London, applied with sore legs, attended with a violent scorbutic humour. He had in each leg two large spreading ulcers, one of which was much larger than a crown piece.—By taking about 18 bottles of the Vegetable Syrup, and applying the Egyptian Balsam outwardly, he was perfectly cured.

VENEREAL CASES.

A gentleman going to America about nine years since, just before his departure contracted a venereal infection.—He concealed his case during the voyage, the consequence of which must be obvious. On arriving at Boston he applied to a surgeon, went through a course of mercurials with some benefit, and after using various other means obtained a cure; but a fortnight after received a fresh infection.—Every method now tried proved ineffectual, and he returned to England after a few years, in a very emaciated state, having suffered as much from mercury and improper treatment as from the disease. Upon his arrival in England he retired to his estate in the west, and during 18 months took a great many advertised pills and drops without the desired effect.—The latter end of August he entered upon a course of this Vegetable Syrup. In about two months he was so far recovered as to come up to London, that he might be under the proprietor's immediate inspection to complete the cure; and in three months from the time he began upon the syrup he was radically cured, after having been afflicted nine years, except an intermission of a few weeks.

A gentleman afflicted with a venereal complaint had applied to a person of eminence in the profession, and being treated as customary in such cases, the symptoms disappeared, but in a short time broke out again. He applied to the same practitioner, went through a course of mercurials, had the advice of a physician and was salivated. His constitution was thus very much injured, and he was so emaciated, that he was sent into the country to try the effect of the air and a milk diet. His strength being somewhat recovered, he returned to town, went through another course of medicine, and tried Mr. Clare's method of absorption by the mouth. He was near three years in this disagreeable state, and spent above 80 guineas to no good purpose, whilst the disorder had made a most dismal progress. His legs were
 much

much swelled, and his joints so painful that he was not able to walk; the palate of his mouth was affected, corrosive ulcers were destroying his lips and nose, and the smell of him was highly offensive to all around him. In this deplorable state, when his friends thought his recovery impossible, he began this Vegetable Syrap. From the first three or four bottles the swelling and pain in his joints seemed to increase, and he took nine bottles before he received much benefit. From this period he recovered rapidly, the pains abated, the swellings subsided, and he accompanied the syrap with the sarsaparilla decoction to the quantity of a pint a day. But (what is a strong proof of the danger of mercury, and corroborates the opinion that it may lie dormant in the system a long time and again be brought into action) when the patient was so far recovered as to get much into the air (of which he had been incapable for a considerable time before) he very incautiously changed his lodgings, and the day when this change took place being a general rain, he got wet thro', and then imprudently went into his new bed, which proved to be damp, without taking the least precaution, or even changing his linen.—The severe cold occasioned by such misconduct, brought the mercury, so liberally administered by former practitioners, again into the most violent action, and rendered the patient the most deplorable object ever beheld.—Yet notwithstanding all these disadvantages, he was recovered to the enjoyment of a better state of health than he had for many years before.—N. B. He took upwards of two dozen bottles of the syrap.

To Dr. HODSON, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

" Two years since I laboured under a venereal complaint, which seemed to bid defiance to mercury in every shape. The disease raged with great violence till at last a bubo formed itself, and when ripe I suffered a lancet to be applied to it, and my surgeon continued his mercurials in such

such quantities that I began to think the remedy worse than the disease; at last I had recourse to your vegetable syrup, which cured me, tho' in a long time. Five months ago, suspecting myself to be injured, and not having an opportunity of getting your syrup, I took mercurials from a physician, notwithstanding which I paid my addressee to the fair sex as usual; but at the end of two months I felt violent pains in the urethra, especially at the neck of the bladder, attended with constant discharge. I continued to ride on horseback a great deal, till a swelled testicle ensued, and I was compelled to keep my room till it got well. I then obtained your syrup, and found, after two bottles, a discharge of matter for a day or two, and when that ceased the pain in making water ceased also. I then fancied myself well enough to neglect a proper regimen, though I still continued the syrup, and went upon a hunting party for a week, during which I paid no attention to the disorder; but at the end of the week found a pain fixed in the place where I had a bubo two years ago, and as I had a plaster by me to apply in case of such a symptom, I accordingly applied it, and in a few days the pain left that spot and went to one of my testicles, where it continued more or less for some time; and having at different times taken a wonderful quantity of mercury, I began to fear I had injured my constitution very much. However when I had taken ten bottles of syrup, I should have thought myself well, but at times felt an aching pain, which lasted sometimes half the day, sometimes only a few minutes. I therefore took five bottles more quite regular, accompanying it with a quart of sarsaparilla decoction a day, and am now perfectly restored to health by 15 bottles of your syrup."

[This gentleman for some days together took a large breakfast cup full night and morning, and a small one at noon; so that whilst his cure is a proof of the efficacy of this syrup, the largeness of the doses administered sufficiently evince its safety and purity; for a mercurial preparation taken so liberally must have produced disagreeable effects.]

To Dr. H O D S O N.

Some time since I contracted an infection, and applying to a gentleman of the faculty of well-known ability, he adopted a plan of mercurials and powders, which I continued some time, but found the mercury, instead of entering the constitution, passed off by stool. I then took it in smaller doses, but found it did not in the least affect the constitution. A month passed without the least check being given to the disorder: My surgeon then observed that it was a folly to be trifling with the pills any longer, and desired I would rub the size of a nutmeg of mercurial ointment every night in the inside of each thigh, till the whole was nearly absorbed. I continued this method for some time, and made no alteration in my common mode of diet. By degrees I found the discharge to be less in quantity, and to become more of a ropy nature, and I still continued the ointment, till one day I was taken with a violent shivering chillness, pain in the head and limbs, &c. These I looked upon as sure symptoms of having caught a violent cold, which I attributed to the use of the mercury; I immediately took near a pint of vinegar whey, which caused a violent perspiration, and next morning a dose of salts, by which I was much relieved; but that night my left testicle swelled to the size of an egg or larger, my teeth and gums became sore; my mouth, tongue and palate in a most tormenting state, my face much swelled, and violent pains in my jaw-bones; nor could I get a moment's sleep, the discharge of fetid saliva was so great; my breath also was tainted, my teeth black and filled with disagreeable excrement between, and, in short, I was in a compleat salivation. Resolving to use no more mercury, and seeing your advertisement in the papers (in which you assure the public that your vegetable syrup is perfectly free from mercury) I began a course of your medicine. I continued, however, in that uncomfortable situation ten days, during which I never went out of a warm room, but kept my body and head warm with flannel,

flannel, bread and milk being my only diet, not being able to bear any solids in my mouth. By continuing your regimen I got well, but this violent salivation had reduced me so low that it was some time first. When I got somewhat better, I took the sarsaparilla decoction according to your directions, and after that barley-water with liquorice."

Sundry methods of discovering Mercury in any preparation and recovering it into its pristine shape of quicksilver.

Extracted from the works of Dr. Strother and Mr. Boyle.

Pour aqua-fortis on any body containing quicksilver, and let it stand a little, then throw on a little lead and the quicksilver subsides. Or put a little copper filings to any preparation of mercury, and you may distil the quicksilver off running.

Take copper filings and crude sal armoniac, and mix with any preparation of mercury, and hold the mixture over a fire or candle in an iron or brass spoon till quite hot, when the quicksilver will run into its proper shape.

Sublimate also may be revived by adding filings of steel, salt of tartar, or regulus of antimony; for the acids with which the sublimate is made are more strongly attracted by the fixed salts and the sulphur in the antimony, than by the quicksilver; the latter being therefore freed attracts itself again.

Dr. HODSON also continues to prepare the following

GENUINE MEDICINES,

Which may be had at his house in HATTON-GARDEN.

Dr. Hodson's Aromatic Tea,

Price 2s. 6d. a Packet.

THIS tea will be found peculiarly serviceable to all persons of a weak constitution, but more especially to people of fashion, to the studious, and to all those of a recluse and sedentary life. It is likewise particularly recommended to boarding-schools, clerks in offices, counting-houses, &c. and to all those whose employments confine them chiefly within doors. It may be used in the same manner and quantity as other tea, but is so much better in point of nourishment as to admit of no kind of comparison. It admirably strengthens the nerves,

